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Please search claims 1 + 3 + 7.

THX,

JK

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L41 ANSWER 1 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2004-339819 [31] WPIX

DNC C2004-128841

TI Decreasing drowsiness of an individual involves contacting skin of the
individual with the **towelette impregnated** with either
a stimulating organic substance or an ammonia containing substance.

DC B05 D22

IN ADDISON, B G; DUFF, M R

PA (ADDI-I) ADDISON B G; (DUFF-I) DUFF M R

CYC 1

PI US 2004071759 A1 20040415 (200431)* 13 A61K009-70 <--

ADT US 2004071759 A1 **Provisional US 1998-83284P 19980428, Cont**
of US 1999-256519 19990223, US 2003-645844 20030822

PRAI **US 1998-83284P 19980428; US 1999-256519**
19990223; US 2003-645844 20030822

IC ICM A61K009-70

AB US2004071759 A UPAB: 20040514

NOVELTY - A method (m1) for decreasing drowsiness of an individual
involves contacting skin (preferably on a facial area) of the individual
with the **towelette impregnated** with either a
stimulating organic substance (s1) or an ammonia containing substance
(s2), to transfer (s1)/(s2) to the skin.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for an
apparatus (A) for contacting the skin of the individual to decrease the
drowsiness of the individual comprising a **towelette**
impregnated with (s1).

ACTIVITY - CNS-Gen.

No test details given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - For decreasing drowsiness (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The method is safe and effective and rapidly decreases the drowsiness of the individual.

Dwg.0/5

FS CPI

FA AB; GI; DCN

MC CPI: B05-C01; B05-C04; B06-A02; B07-H; B10-A18; B10-C04E; B10-D03;
B10-E02; B10-E04A; B10-F02; B14-J01A; D09-C

TECH UPTX: 20040514

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Method: (m1) further involves vaporizing (s1) or (s2) transferred to the skin for the individual to breath the vapors formed.

Preferred Apparatus: (A) further comprises a dispenser including a casing, which defines a cavity containing several **towelettes**. (s1)/(s2) is dispersed in a carrier.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Compound: (s1) is either a material selected from (%) camphor (0.01 - 11), methyl salicylate (15 - 30), menthol (1 - 3) and eucalyptol (1 - 3); or a material selected from monomenthyl succinate or its salts, carboxamide and ketal. (s2) is an aqueous solution of ammonia (0.25 - 5%) or ammonia bicarbonate (0.25 - 5%). The carboxamide is a 1-methyl-4-isopropyl-cyclohexane (substituted at position 3 by -CONR1aR2a) or acyclic tertiary and secondary carboxamide of formula R2-C(R1)(R3)-CONR1bR2b. The ketal is a cyclic derivative of formula (i).

R1a = H or an aliphatic radical containing up to 25C atoms;

R2a = OH, an aliphatic radical containing up to 25C atoms or t1;

t1 = aryl radical containing up to 10C atoms and selected from phenyl, phenalkyl, naphthyl or pyridyl;

N(R1aR2a) = (hetero)cyclic group containing up to 25C atoms;

R1b = H, 1-5C alkyl or 1-8C hydroxylalkyl;

R2b = R1b or t2;

t2 = alkylcarboxyalkyl containing up to 6C atoms;

R1b+R2b = an alkylene group containing up to 6C atoms, where the opposite ends are attached to the amide nitrogen to form a nitrogen heterocycle (optionally interrupted by oxygen);

R1 = H or 1-5C alkyl;

R2 and R3 = 1-5C alkyl;

R1c = 2-6C alkylene having 1 - 3 hydroxy groups;

R2c and R3c = 1-10C alkyl (optionally mono- - tri-substituted by OH, amino, halo, 5-7C cycloalkyl or 6-12C aryl);

R2c+R3c = alkylene radical;

C(R2c)(R3c) = 5 - 7 membered ring (optionally substituted by 1-6C alkyl).

L41 ANSWER 2 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2004-318673 [30] WPIX

DNC C2004-121041

TI Cosmetic product for washing or care of the skin comprises substrate **impregnated** with aqueous composition containing oil, emulsifier and nanometric zinc oxide.

DC D21 E32

IN HAHN, I; KOOPMANN, S; SCHAEFER, A; VON DER FECHT, S; VON THADEN, S

PA (BEIE) BEIERSDORF AG

CYC 31

PI EP 1405632 A1 20040407 (200430)* GE 17 A61K007-48 <--

R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LI LT LU LV

MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR

DE 10246160 A1 20040415 (200430) A61K007-00

ADT EP 1405632 A1 EP 2003-22236 20031001; DE 10246160 A1 DE 2002-10246160
20021002

PRAI DE 2002-10246160 20021002

IC ICM A61K007-00; **A61K007-48**

ICS A61K007-50; **A61K009-70**

AB EP 1405632 A UPAB: 20040511

NOVELTY - A cosmetic product comprises a substrate **impregnated** with a cosmetic or dermatological composition comprising

(a) water;

(b) oil;

(c) one or more emulsifiers; and

(d) zinc oxide of particle size 20-100 nm.

USE - For washing and care of the skin or adjacent areas. (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - A composition containing a lubricant is provided by dipping, spraying or spreading without the problem of bath sedimentation associated with dipping methods or nozzle clogging associated with spraying.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: **D08-B09A1; D08-B09A2; E10-E04G; E10-E04L5;**
E10-H01D; E35-C

TECH UPTX: 20040511

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Product : The substrate is a fleece cloth, the amount of zinc oxide being 0.05-20 wt.% of the composition at the moment of application to the substrate. The product is moist or dry.

ABEX UPTX: 20040511

EXAMPLE - An O/W emulsion for application to a cloth used in hair care comprised by weight ceteareth-12 (0.6%), ceteareth-20 (0.6%), glyceryl stearate (0.3%), cetylstearyl alcohol (0.2%), liquid paraffin (8%), ethylhexyl stearate (2%), glycerol (5%), perfume (0.5%), panthenol (0.25%), sodium chloride (0.01%), phenoxyethanol (0.4%), diazolidinyl urea (0.25%), 33 nm zinc oxide (1%) and water (balance).

L41 ANSWER 3 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2004-014466 [02] WPIX

CR 2003-153446 [15]; 2003-306220 [30]; 2003-536314 [51]; 2003-561851 [53];
2003-561897 [53]; 2003-639335 [61]; 2003-692098 [66]; 2003-817318 [77];
2004-333455 [31]

DNC C2004-004687

TI **Wipe** sheet for reducing allergen such as house dust mite in tatami-mat, carpet, furniture, baby article, curtain or wallpaper, is formed by **impregnating** base material with allergen reduction component.

DC D22 D25 E14

PA (SEKI) SEKISUI CHEM IND CO LTD

CYC 1

PI JP 2003081842 A 20030319 (200402)* 9 A61K031-77

ADT JP 2003081842 A JP 2001-303259 20010928

PRAI JP 2001-193104 20010626; **JP 2000-390500**
20001222; JP 2001-37257 20010214; JP 2001-128114
20010425

IC ICM A61K031-77

ICS **A61K009-70**; A61K031-095; A61K031-7028; A61K031-765;
A61K033-06; A61K033-30; A61K045-00; A61P011-06; A61P017-00;
A61P027-16; A61P037-08

AB JP2003081842 A UPAB: 20040514

NOVELTY - A **wipe** sheet is formed by **impregnating** a base material with an allergen reduction component.

USE - **Wipe** sheet for reducing allergens such as house dust mite (claimed), pollen and arthropod such as Arachnida acarina in tatami-mat, carpet, furniture, baby article, curtain, wallpaper etc.

ADVANTAGE - The wipe sheet easily and efficiently removes the allergen from the household good's surface.

Dwg. 0/0

FS CPI
FA AB; GI; DCN
MC CPI: D09-A01; D09-B; D11-A01F2; D11-D01; D11-D02; E05-F02; E06-A01; E06-H; E07-A01; E07-B01; E07-D04C; E07-H; E08-D02; E08-H; E10-A09A; E10-A09B; E10-E02D; E10-E02E1; E10-E02E2; E10-E02U; E31-K05; E33-D; E33-G; E33-H; E34-C03; E35-C

TECH UPTX: 20040405

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Component: The allergen reduction component is an aromatic hydroxy compound of formulae (I)-(VI).

R = H or OH; and

n = 0-5.

The aromatic hydroxy compound polymerizes or co-polymerizes the monomer and/or monovalent phenol group containing compounds of formulae (I)-(VI). The aromatic hydroxy compound is an aromatic heterocyclic hydroxy compound. The allergen reduction component is selected from carbonate of alkali metal, alum, lauryl benzene sulfonate, lauryl sulfate, polyoxyethylene lauryl ether sulfate, phosphate, zinc sulfate or lead acetate. The base material, such as fiber assembly, is **impregnated** with 50-500 wt.% of liquid component.

ABEX UPTX: 20040405

EXAMPLE - 2.4 g of **non-woven** fabric were **impregnated** with 3.6 g of solution containing (in weight%) polyoxyethylene lauryl ether sodium sulfate (1), purified water as a solvent (79) and propylene glycol (20). The sheet was left in a sealed container for 24 hours to obtain a **wipe** sheet. The obtained sheet was found to have effective allergen reducing effect.

L41 ANSWER 4 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2003-730236 [69] WPIX

CR 1999-034838 [03]; 2001-610519 [70]; 2002-171135 [22]

DNC C2003-200804

TI Disposable, single use, personal cleansing article for cleansing and conditioning the skin, contains water-insoluble substrate, lathering **surfactant**, and conditioning component.

DC D21 E17

IN HASENOEHL, E J; MCATEE, D M

PA (PROC) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO

CYC 1

PI US 2003113364 A1 20030619 (200369)* 27 A61K009-70 <--

ADT US 2003113364 A1 CIP of US 1997-861750 19970522, CIP of US

1998-65991 19980424, CIP of US 1998-148540 19980904,

CIP of US 1998-152034 19980911, Div ex US 1999-318676

19990525, Div ex US 2001-884240 20010618, US 2002-236832 20020906

FDT US 2003113364 A1 CIP of US 6132746, CIP of US 6153208, CIP of US 6190678, Div ex US 6280757

PRAI US 1999-318676 19990525; US 1997-861750

19970522; US 1998-65991 19980424;

US 1998-148540 19980904; US 1998-152034

19980911; US 2001-884240 20010618; US 2002-236832

20020906

IC ICM A61K009-70

ICS A61K007-06

AB US2003113364 A UPAB: 20031027

NOVELTY - Providing washcloth-like articles for cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair when the articles are used wetted with water and rubbed against the skin or hair.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A disposable, single use, personal cleansing article for cleansing and conditioning the skin, comprises a water-insoluble substrate; 0.5-250 weight% lathering **surfactant** releasably associated with the substrate, based on the weight of the

substrate; and 0.01-99% conditioning component added onto or **impregnated** into the substrate. The conditioning component comprises petrolatum. The substrate has cleansing surface(s) containing apertures having an average size of 0.5-12 mm in diameter. The apertures are located within the cleansing surface of the substrate at a frequency of 0.5-12 per linear centimeter. The substrate is a **nonwoven** substrate comprising fibers.

USE - For cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair.

ADVANTAGE - The inventive article is disposable and intended for single use. It is mild to the skin or hair, and upon wetting, capable of generating especially desirable amounts of lather.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is a cross-sectional illustration of the cleansing article.

Cleansing and conditioning article 20

First layer 100

Discrete unbonded regions 114

Large apertures 102

Hot melt adhesive 300

Second layer 200

Substrate 22

Dwg.5a/7

FS CPI

FA AB; GI; DCN

MC CPI: **D08-B09A1**; E05-G09C; E07-A02H; E10-A03B; E10-A07; E10-A09A; E10-A09B5; E10-A09B6; E10-A22D; E10-A22G; E10-C04F; E10-D03C; E10-E04G; E10-E04K; E10-G02G2; E10-J02D3

TECH UPTX: 20031027

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INSTRUMENTATION AND TESTING - Preferred Component: The article is dry, and generates a lather volume of greater than 30 (preferably greater than 90) ml upon wetting.

The **nonwoven** substrate is a single ply substrate.

The apertures are located within the cleansing surface of the substrate at a frequency of 3-6 per linear centimeter.

They are uniformly distributed within the cleansing surface of the substrate.

Preferred Property: The apertures have an average size of 1-4 (preferably 2-4) mm.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Component: The article additionally comprises 0.1-1% cationic polymer.

The conditioning component is present at 0.1-50 (preferably 1-25) wt.%, based on the weight of the substrate.

It comprises an **oil** soluble conditioning component and a water soluble conditioning component.

The **oil** soluble conditioning component comprises petrolatum.

The water soluble conditioning component comprises glycerin.

L41 ANSWER 5 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2002-657334 [70] WPIX

DNC C2002-184340

TI Cosmetic **towelette** for delivering sunscreen agent to skin, comprises water insoluble substrate **impregnated** with cosmetic composition comprising water-, sunscreen-phases and surfactant system, having preset viscosity.

DC A96 D21 E19

IN GOTT, R E; SLAVTCHEFF, C S

PA (UNIL) UNILEVER PLC; (UNIL) UNILEVER HOME & PERSONAL CARE USA DIV CO;

(UNIL) HINDUSTAN LEVER LTD; (UNIL) UNILEVER NV

CYC 96

PI WO 2002034224 A1 20020502 (200270)* EN 31 A61K007-42

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK

DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU
SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2001081838 A 20020506 (200270) A61K007-42
US 2002071859 A1 20020613 (200270) A61K007-42
US 2003012809 A1 20030116 (200308) A61K007-42

ADT WO 2002034224 A1 WO 2001-EP6744 20010613; AU 2001081838 A AU 2001-81838
20010613; US 2002071859 A1 **Provisional US 2000-242648P 20001023**,
US 2001-841208 20010424; US 2003012809 A1 **Provisional US 2000-242648P**
20001023, CIP of US 2001-841208 20010424, US 2002-127776 20020422

FDT AU 2001081838 A Based on WO 2002034224

PRAI **US 2000-242648P 20001023**; US 2001-841208
20010424; US 2002-127776 20020422

IC ICM A61K007-42

ICS **A61K007-48; A61K009-70**.

AB WO 200234224 A UPAB: 20021031

NOVELTY - A cosmetic **towelette** comprises a cosmetic composition
impregnated into a water insoluble substrate and has a viscosity
of 1-10,000 cps. The composition comprises (in weight%) water phase (80-99),
sunscreen phase (0.1-20) immiscible with water phase, and surfactant
system (1-10) to stably disperse sunscreen phase within water phase.
Sunscreen phase includes at least 25% of an organic sunscreen agent.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A cosmetic **towelette** comprises a
cosmetic composition **impregnated** into a water insoluble
substrate and has a viscosity of 1-10,000 cps, as measured on a Brookfield
LVT viscometer using spindle 4 at 30 rpm at 25 deg. C.

The composition comprises (in weight%) water phase (80-99), sunscreen
phase (0.1-20) and surfactant system (1-10) to stably disperse the
sunscreen phase within the water phase. The sunscreen phase is immiscible
with the water phase and contains at least 25% of an organic sunscreen
agent.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for imparting sunscreen protection
to skin by applying the cosmetic **towelette** to the skin.

USE - For delivering sunscreen agent to skin (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The **towelettes** **impregnated** with the
composition imparts an effective sunscreen protection factor (SPF) to the
skin. The product evenly distributes sunscreen over an applied surface.
The product has low viscosity and provides improved sunscreen activity.
Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A12-V04C; **D08-B09A1; D08-B10; E10-C04D4;**
E10-C04D5; E10-G02F1

TECH UPTX: 20021031

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - The surfactant system comprises a
polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Properties: The
composition has a viscosity of 5-500 cps, and pH of 2-6.5.

Preferred Components: The sunscreen phase comprises 25-98%, preferably
30-60% of organic sunscreen agent such as octylmethoxycinnamate.

The surfactant system comprises a polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil.
Preferred Composition: The composition comprises 0.01-15% of an alpha- or
beta-hydroxycarboxylic acid or its salts.

ABEX UPTX: 20021031

EXAMPLE - (In weight%) Water phase-A comprising water (80.438) was added to
phase-B comprising glycolic acid/ammonium glycolate (neutralized pH 4)
(7.69) with continuous mixing until uniformity was obtained.

Phase-C comprising DC 2-1870 (RTM, dimethicone microemulsion) (6) was then
folded into the mixture. Components of phase-D such as glycerin (0.01),
sodium lauroamphoacetate (2.08), Centella asiatica extract (0.10), ginseng
extract (0.10), green tea (0.10), Ginko bilbo extract (0.10), Glydant plus
liquid (RTM, DMDM hydantoin + iodopropynyl butyl carbamate (0.20), were

added one by one into the combined phase-A, -B and -C. The resultant composition was heated to 45degreesC.

Components of phase-E such as ammonium glycyrrhizinate (0.05), Chremophore RH-40 (RTM, PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil) (0.95), polysorbate 20 (0.95), Parsol MCX (RTM, octyl methoxycinnamate) (1), fragrance (0.15), vitamin E acetate (0.001), alpha-bisabolol (0.03), glycasil L (10% iodopropynyl butylcarbamate) (0.05) and retinol 50 C (0.001), were mixed together with vigorous agitation for 3-4 minutes, while heating to 45degreesC.

Phase-E was then added to the combined phase-A, -B, -C and -D under moderate agitation. The Brookfield LVT viscosity of the composition was 5 cps. 4 g of the composition was **impregnated** into a polyester/rayon **towelette** (1.8 g weight, 6 inch by 8 inch size).

The **towelettes** were evaluated for the ability to impact sunscreen protection to facial skin, in 20 panelists (3 male and 17 female panelists) with average age limit of 20-54 years). The panelist were fair skin individuals with skin types I, II or III as defined in the Federal Register 43:38260 (1978).

Minimal erythema dose (MED) was determined in one test site area.

Sunscreen protection factor (SPF) (calculated as MED protected skin divided by MED unprotected skin).

Test applications with the **towelette** involved rubbing a circular motion, uniformly, over the entire site for 10 seconds with moderate pressure. The results of the test on the **towelette** showed an overall mean SPF of 2.72+/-0.45 deliver to the skin.

Experiments were conducted to evaluate the effect of viscosity on the resultant SPF value. 7x7 cm pieces of vitro skin (N-19 topography) was used for the evaluation test sample containing (in %) deionized water (94), polysorbate 20 (2), Chremaphore RH4 (RTM) (2), octyl methoxy cinnamate (1), and Glydant plus (RTM) (1), and showed SPF value of 3.33 and Brookfield LVT viscosity of 5 cps using spindle 4 at 30 rpm at 25degreesC.

A much more viscous control formulation having similar composition of test sample (except including deionized water (92) and additionally Sepigel 305 (RTM, polyacrylamide) (2) as thickener, resulted in SPF value of 2.55.

Thus, a low viscosity formulation achieved improved sunscreen activity.

L41 ANSWER 6 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 AN 2002-517424 [55] WPIX
 DNN N2002-409374 DNC C2002-146424
 TI Disinfecting wipe for harmful contamination comprises prepackaged **towelette** bearing preset amount of sodium hypochlorite.
 DC D22 E34 P14
 IN PROBERT, D D; PROBERT, J O
 PA (PROB-I) PROBERT D D; (PROB-I) PROBERT J O
 CYC 1
 PI US 6387384 B1 20020514 (200255)* 8 A01M025-34
 ADT US 6387384 B1 US 1999-471223 19991223
 PRAI US 1999-471223 19991223
 IC ICM A01M025-34
 ICS A61K009-70; A61K033-14
 AB US 6387384 B UPAB: 20020829
 NOVELTY - The disinfecting wipe for harmful contamination, comprises a prepackaged **towelette** (10) bearing 0.002-0.2 weight% of sodium hypochlorite.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(1) A disinfecting spray for harmful contamination which comprises a solution having 0.002-0.2 weight% of sodium hypochlorite; and

(2) A disinfecting bandage which comprises a prepacked bandage bearing 0.002-0.2 weight% of sodium hypochlorite.

USE - Disinfection of skin or worksurfaces.

ADVANTAGE - The disinfecting wipe, spray and bandage are inexpensive to manufacture, convenient to use, safe, portable and effective in

sanitizing against the infective harms of HIV and hepatitis without using physical barriers or protection to prevent contact with the skin of the user. The combinations of sodium hypochlorite and alcohol are sufficiently stable and are not chemically interactive and are delivered in different modalities including liquid, solid or dry soaps, cleansers and cleaners. A paste, gel or solid of combination is reapplied to gauze or adhesive bandages in effective quantities for ease and convenience of packaging, storage, portability and dispensing.

Dwg.0/4

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: D09-A01A; D09-C04B; E31-C

TECH UPTX: 20020829

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: The disinfecting wipe, spray and bandage further includes 20-90 weight% of alcohol. The disinfecting spray further comprises a propellant to deliver the solution under pressure.

ABEX UPTX: 20020829

EXAMPLE - The combination for disinfecting wipe included sodium hypochlorite (in weight%) (0.004), isopropyl alcohol (70), water (27.996) and perfume (1). Other disinfectants such as germicides, aldehydes, iodophores, chlorhexidines, quats or phenolics were added. The composition was also delivered using pump spray delivery or by aerosol delivery. Propellants such as isobutane, butane or propane were used while delivering by aerosol delivery or pump spray delivery.

L41 ANSWER 7 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2002-508395 [54] WPIX

DNC C2002-144510

TI A paper product treated with a lotion or other oil-in-water emulsion, useful as a paper towel that may retain its absorbency and simultaneously dry and moisturize or soothe a person's skin.

DC A96 D21

IN BROOKS, J A; HSU, J C; SHICK, R L; WRIGHT, A S

PA (KIMB) KIMBERLY-CLARK WORLDWIDE INC

CYC 98

PI WO 2002041869 A2 20020530 (200254)* EN 29 A61K007-48 <--
 RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
 NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
 W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
 DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
 KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO
 RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
 AU 2002032771 A 20020603 (200263) A61K007-48 <--
 EP 1341516 A2 20030910 (200367) EN A61K007-48 <--
 R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
 RO SE SI TR
 KR 2003062347 A 20030723 (200381) A61K007-48 <--
 BR 2001015510 A 20040203 (200413) A61K007-48 <--
 MX 2003003839 A1 20030701 (200423) A61K007-48 <--
 US 6733773 B1 20040511 (200431) A61K009-70 <--
 ZA 2003003131 A 20040630 (200448) 36 A61K000-00

ADT WO 2002041869 A2 WO 2001-US50044 20011112; AU 2002032771 A AU 2002-32771
 20011112; EP 1341516 A2 EP 2001-992310 20011113; WO 2001-US50044 20011113;
 KR 2003062347 A KR 2003-706784 20030520; BR 2001015510 A BR 2001-15510
 20011113; WO 2001-US50044 20011113; MX 2003003839 A1 WO 2001-US50044
 20011112; MX 2003-3839 20030430; US 6733773 B1 US 2000-717939
 20001121; ZA 2003003131 A ZA 2003-3131 20030423

FDT AU 2002032771 A Based on WO 2002041869; EP 1341516 A2 Based on WO
 2002041869; BR 2001015510 A Based on WO 2002041869; MX 2003003839 A1 Based
 on WO 2002041869

PRAI US 2000-717939 20001121

IC ICM A61K000-00; A61K007-48; A61K009-70

ICS A61K007-50

AB WO 200241869 A UPAB: 20020823

NOVELTY - A lotion that can readily be applied to paper products so that it will retain its absorbency characteristics so it is still usable to dry a person's hands, whilst the lotion may dry and moisturize or soothe the skin.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An absorbent paper product for drying and conditioning the skin of a user, comprises;

- (a) a paper web, and
- (b) a lotion applied to this. The lotion comprises:
 - (i) 90 weight % or less of water,
 - (ii) 20 weight % or less of an emollient
 - (iii) 50 weight % or less of fatty alcohol
 - (iv) 40 weight % of emulsifier, and
 - (v) 60 weight % or less of skin conditioner.

The add-on level of the lotion is 1-15 weight % or the paper product relative to the product.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for an absorbent paper towel for drying and conditioning the skin or a user having a basis weight of 15-45 pounds per ream comprising these components. Also, its formation by forming a web from 1 or more furnish containing fibers and water, through-drying the web to remove water, then treating it with the lotion by printing or spraying it.

USE - The paper product is useful as a paper towel that may retain its absorbency and simultaneously dry and moisturize or soothe a person's skin

ADVANTAGE - The lotion can be applied to one or both outer surfaces of the product after it has been dried, such that individual plies may be layered or blended, creped or uncreped, through-dried or wet-pressed

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB

MC CPI: A99-A; D08-B09A1

TECH UPTX: 20020823

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - TEXTILES AND PAPER - Preferred composition: The emollient includes a primary alkyl ester of benzoic acid (e.g. 12-15C alkyl benzoate). The fatty alcohol includes cetyl, stearyl, cetearyl, arachidyl, and/or behenyl alcohol. The emulsifier includes a polyoxyethylene stearyl ether. The conditioner includes dimethicone, glyceryl stearate, caprylic/capric stearic triglyceride, stearamidopropyl PG-dimonium chloride phosphate, and/or cetyl alcohol, and may include glycerin or other humectant. Optionally, the lotion may further comprise an antimicrobial agent and/or preservative. The paper product has a basis weight of 1-50 pounds per ream.

ABEX UPTX: 20020823

EXAMPLE - A lotion was formed from a water phase and an oil phase. The water phase consisted of 67.336 weight % water and 4.000 weight % glycerin. The oil phase consisted of 4.000 weight % 12-15C alkyl benzoate, 7.000 weight % cetearyl alcohol, 4.000 weight % caprylic/capric stearate triglyceride, 2.400 weight % steareth-2, 1.800 weight % steareth-20, 4.000 weight %

stearamidopropyl

PG-dimonium chloride phosphate and cetyl alcohol, 4.000 weight % dimethicone, 0.400 weight % methyl paraben, 0.002 weight % panthenol (vitamin B5), 0.002

weight

% tocopheryl acetate (vitamin E), 1.000 weight % preservative, and 0.060 weight % fragrance. The lotion was prepared by combining the ingredients of the water phase, and separately combining those of the oil phase each at 75 degreesC, adding the two phases using vigorous stirring at 1500 rpm and continuing for 10 minutes, reducing the speed to 1000 rpm and further mixing for 10 minutes, then cooling to room temperature in a water bath at 5-25 degreesC with stirring at 300-400 rpm.

AN 2002-479587 [51] WPIX
DNN N2002-378749 DNC C2002-136441
TI Skin-friendly adhesive for e.g., sanitary towel, contains buffer substance for lowering water alkalinity.
DC A81 A96 B05 D22 F07 G03 P34
IN FABO, T
PA (MOLN) MOELNLYCKE HEALTH CARE AB; (FABO-I) FABO T
CYC 98
PI WO 2002028447 A1 20020411 (200251)* EN 24 A61L024-00
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO
RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
SE 2000003537 A 20020403 (200251) A61L024-00
AU 2001090481 A 20020415 (200254) A61L024-00
SE 519451 C2 20030304 (200319) A61L024-00
EP 1322348 A1 20030702 (200344) EN A61L024-00
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
RO SE SI TR
CN 1468115 A 20040114 (200423) A61L024-00
JP 2004510843 W 20040408 (200425) 38 C09J201-00
US 2004096489 A1 20040520 (200434) A61K009-70 <--
ADT WO 2002028447 A1 WO 2001-SE2101 20010928; SE 2000003537 A SE
2000-3537 20001002; AU 2001090481 A AU 2001-90481 20010928; SE 519451
C2 SE 2000-3537 20001002; EP 1322348 A1 EP 2001-970481 20010928,
WO 2001-SE2101 20010928; CN 1468115 A CN 2001-816753 20010928; JP
2004510843 W WO 2001-SE2101 20010928, JP 2002-532271 20010928; US
2004096489 A1 WO 2001-SE2101 20010928, US 2003-381889 20030714
FDT AU 2001090481 A Based on WO 2002028447; EP 1322348 A1 Based on WO
2002028447; JP 2004510843 W Based on WO 2002028447
PRAI SE 2000-3537 20001002
IC ICM A61K009-70; A61L024-00; C09J201-00
ICS A61F013-02; A61L015-58; A61L028-00; C09J011-00; C09J133-00;
C09J183-04
AB WO 200228447 A UPAB: 20020812
NOVELTY - A skin-friendly adhesive contains a buffer substance which, on contact with pH-neutral water, lowers the pH of the water.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a wound dressing, comprising an adhesive-coated supporting material (3). The supporting material is coated with the skin-friendly adhesive (4).
USE - The adhesive is used for a sanitary towel, a panty liner, a wig, an ostomy bag or ostomy compress, an explant, and false eyelashes (claimed). It can be used on different types of self-adhesive dressings and skin plasters. The plaster can be used for treating skin diseases.
ADVANTAGE - The adhesive ensures an appropriate pH on the skin which is covered with the adhesive. It controls the pH at an interface between the skin and the adhesive by optimizing the buffer capacity, and the rate of release of the buffer.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a diagram of a wound dressing.
Adhesive-coated supporting material 3
Skin-friendly adhesive 4
Dwg.2/3
FS CPI GMPI
FA AB; GI; DCN
MC CPI: A12-V03A; B04-C03; B10-C02; B10-C04B; B12-M02D; D09-C01; D09-C02; D09-C04B; F03-E01; F04-E04; G03-B04
TECH UPTX: 20020812
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INSTRUMENTATION AND TESTING - Preferred Property: The pH is lowered to 3.5-6, preferably 4.9-5.5. The adhesive contains a

hydrophilic adhesive, an additive containing a preparation having a pharmaceutical effect, and a solvent-based or water emulsion-based acrylate adhesive, a tacky hot-melt adhesive, a silicone adhesive that adheres to a skin, or a mixture of two or more of the adhesive types. It adheres to a skin with a force of 0.2-3 (preferably 0.7-1.5) N.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Component: The buffer substance contains alpha- or beta-hydroxyacids and their salts, preferably sodium citrate and citric acid, sodium propionate and propionic acid, and ampholytic substance having carboxyl groups substituted by a positive ion (preferably Na+).

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Component: The buffer substance contains sodium dihydrogen phosphate (NaH₂PO₄) and sodium monohydrogen phosphate (NaHPO₄).

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Material: The supporting material comprises a flexible flat material, e.g. plastic film, a knitted or woven fabric, a foam lamina or an unwoven fiber fabric. It is adhesive-coated on both sides. Parts of the supporting material lack the adhesive coating.

ABEX

UPTX: 20020812

EXAMPLE - Ammonia (40%) was added with stirring to RHODOTAC 315 (RTM; aqueous acrylate adhesive of a dispersion type) until a pH of 5 was reached. Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC) was added slowly while stirring vigorously. A buffer (1.5 ml of pH 5) containing sodium dihydrogen phosphate dihydrate (NaH₂PO₄·H₂O), and citric acid (in the ratio of 66.3:33.7 weight%) were added slowly to the dispersion (20 g) while stirring. The weight ratio between the NaH₂PO₄·H₂O and citric acid was constant. The adhesive was streaked in a thin layer (40 g/m²) on a plastic-coated paper, and dried at 70 degrees C. Water (0.1 ml) was deposited in a drop on the adhesive surface and the pH on the adhesive surface with a flat pH electrode after 5 minutes. An obtained composition containing 2 weight% CMC and 10 weight% buffer and having a pH of 5.2 was

tested

and found to lower the pH to different extents as compared with the pure adhesive.

L41 ANSWER 9 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2002-446320 [48] WPIX

DNC C2002-127245

TI Cosmetic or dermatological **wipes** comprise a **spunlace nonwoven** material moistened with a low-viscosity cosmetic or dermatological **impregnation** solution.

DC D21

IN DUCKS, A; KUETHER, J; VON DER FECHT, S;

DRUCKS, A; FECHT, S V D; KUTHER, J

PA (BEIE) BEIERSDORF AG; (DRUC-I) DRUCKS A; (FECH-I) FECHT S V D;
(KUTH-I) KUTHER J

CYC 28

PI EP 1210928 A1 20020605 (200248)* GE 32 A61K007-00

R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
RO SE SI TR

DE 10059584 A1 20020606 (200248) A61K007-00

US 2002102289 A1 20020801 (200253) A61K007-42

JP 2002201112 A 20020716 (200261) 27 A61K007-00

ADT EP 1210928 A1 EP 2001-127503 20011117; DE 10059584 A1 DE
2000-10059584 20001130; US 2002102289 A1 US 2001-1565 20011115; JP
2002201112 A JP 2001-356212 20011121

PRAI DE 2000-10059584 20001130

IC ICM A61K007-00; A61K007-42

ICS A61K007-32; A61K007-48; A61K007-50; A61K009-70;
A61K035-78

AB EP 1210928 A UPAB: 20020730

NOVELTY - Cosmetic or dermatological **wipes** comprise a

spunlace nonwoven material moistened with a cosmetic or dermatological **impregnation** solution having a **viscosity** below 2000 mPa.s.

USE - The **wipes** are useful for skin care, cleansing or **deodorization** or for treating skin disorders, e.g. acne or sunburn.

ADVANTAGE - Compared with conventional **nonwovens**, the structure of the **spunlace** material provides better access to depressions in human skin and increased soil absorption capacity, giving improved cleansing performance.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB

MC CPI: D08-B01; D08-B09A; D08-B09B

TECH UPTX: 20020730

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - The **impregnation** solution can contain a **silicone oil**.

ABEX UPTX: 20020730

EXAMPLE - A suitable **impregnation** solution comprises 99.8 weight% liquid paraffin and 0.2 weight% **perfume** (no examples of **wipes** are given).

L41 ANSWER 10 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2002-394092 [42] WPIX

DNC C2002-110905

TI Method for treating a dermatological disorder, such as psoriasis and eczema, involves sequential application of anthralin and wax formulations.

DC B05 D21

IN VAN SCOTT, E J; YU, R J

PA (VSCO-I) VAN SCOTT E J; (YURJ-I) YU R J

CYC 97

PI WO 2002024154 A2 20020328 (200242)* EN 21 A61K007-00

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK

DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR

KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO

RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

US 6403123 B1 20020611 (200244) A61K009-14

AU 2001090961 A 20020402 (200252) A61K007-00

ADT WO 2002024154 A2 WO 2001-US28829 20010915; US 6403123 B1 US
2000-664828 20000919; AU 2001090961 A AU 2001-90961 20010915

FDT AU 2001090961 A Based on WO 2002024154

PRAI US 2000-664828 20000919

IC ICM A61K007-00; A61K009-14

ICS A61K009-00; A61K009-70

AB WO 200224154 A UPAB: 20020704

NOVELTY - Treatment of dermatological disorder involves applying an topical anthralin formulation to the skin, followed by applying a wax formulation to the same involved area of the skin, of a human.

ACTIVITY - Dermatological; Antipsoriatic; Antimicrobial; Antipsoriatic; Antihistamine; Antipruritic; Antiseborrheic.

A female subject age 21, having guttate psoriasis for two months who did not respond to 3 weeks of treatment with triamcinolone acetonide cream. Topical application twice daily of a liquid anthralin formulation (0.25 weight%) followed by a wax formulation was carried out for 3 weeks. After this time her skin was entirely free of psoriasis and remained so over a nine-month period.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given in the source material.

USE - The formulation is useful for treating dermatological disorders (claimed) e.g. psoriasis and eczema in humans.

ADVANTAGE - This method results in minimal or no staining to the skin, linens and clothing.

Dwg.0/0
 FS CPI
 FA AB; DCN
 MC CPI: B01-B02; B01-B03; B01-C02; B03-A; B03-H; B04-A08; B04-A08C2; B04-A10;
 B04-C02B; B05-A03B; B05-B02C; B07-A02B; B07-D04C; B08-D02; B10-A07;
 B10-A13C; B10-C02; B10-C03; B10-C04B; B14-A01; B14-L05;
 B14-N17; D08-B09A1

TECH UPTX: 20020704

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Method: The method further involves applying a powder to the involved area.

Preferred Formulation: The anthralin formulation comprises at least one topical agent selected from antipsoriatic agents, antieczema agents, antidermatitis agents, antiwart agents, antihyperkeratotic agents, antikeratoses agents, antidandruff agents, antiseborrheic agents, antihistamines, antipruritic agents, antiinflammatory agents, antimicrobial agents, corticosteroids, retinoids, coal tar or vitamins. Preferred Powder: The powder is selected from talc, starch, cellulose and/or oatmeal powder. The powder can be applied over the wax to increase the patient comfort and to stop the wax rubbing off on clothes or surfaces.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Powder: The powder is selected from talc, starch, cellulose and/or oatmeal powder. The powder can be applied over the wax to increase the patient comfort and to stop the wax rubbing off on clothes or surfaces.

Preferred Wax: The wax formulation further comprises a vehicle. The wax is selected from beeswax, ceresin and/or paraffin. The wax present in the wax formulation is at a concentration of 1 - 80 (more preferably 5 - 60, most preferably 10 - 40) wt.%.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Formulation: The anthralin formulation further comprises at least one antioxidant and at least one topical agent selected from hydrocortisone, hydrocortisone 21-acetate, hydrocortisone 17-valerate, hydrocortisone 17-butyrate, triamcinolone acetonide, betamethasone dipropionate, clobetasol propionate, salicylic acid, retinoic acid, retinyl acetate, alpha hydroxyacids, O-acetyl alpha hydroxyacids, N-acetyl amino acids, vitamin E acetate, more preferably mandelic acid, citric acid, gluconolactone, O-acetyl-mandelic acid, tartaric acid, malic acid, urea, selenium sulfide and zinc pyrithione. The anthralin is present in the formulation at a concentration of about 0.05 - 10 (more preferably 0.1 - 5, most preferably 0.1 - 1) wt.%. and at least one antioxidant is present at a concentration of about 0.1 - 5 wt.%.

Preferred Solvent: The liquid for topical application comprises anthralin dissolved in a solvent selected from ethanol, propylene glycol, butylene glycol, diisopropyl adipate, diethyl tartrate, triethyl citrate, isopropyl myristate, isopropyl palmitate, ethoxy diglycol, isododecane, isohexadecane or isoeicosane.

ABEX UPTX: 20020704

ADMINISTRATION - The formulation of anthralin and wax can be applied topically in the form of liquid, lotion, gel or a cream.

EXAMPLE - A liquid anthralin formulation (A) was formulated by dissolving anthralin powder (0.25 g) in a solvent prepared by mixing ethanol (25 ml), triethyl citrate (15 ml), butylene glycol (15 ml), isododecane (30 ml), sorbitan sesquioleate (15 ml) and oxalic acid (0.5 g). The light yellowish liquid thus obtained contained anthralin (0.25 weight%).

A wax formulation (B) was formulated as follows: beeswax (30 g) was heated to melting, then mixed with isododecane (50 ml) and ethanol (20 ml) as a vehicle.

(A) was topically applied on skin lesions once to twice daily by the patient using a saturated cotton pad. As the anthralin penetrated into the lesions and the solvents evaporated, a tissue or paper towel was used to wipe off excess materials from the surface of the lesions. Then,

(B) was topically applied to the lesions. As the vehicles of (B) evaporated, talc powder was applied or dusted onto the lesions. This process prevented the staining of the skin and clothing. A female subject age 21, having guttate psoriasis for two months who did not respond to 3 weeks of treatment with triamcinolone acetonide cream. She started topical application twice daily of (A) (0.25 weight%) followed by (B). After 3 weeks of the treatment, her skin was entirely free of psoriasis and remained so over a nine-month period.

L41 ANSWER 11 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2002-339260 [37] WPIX

DNC C2002-097348

TI Adhesive dressings for the treatment of scars comprises a drug, a backing layer and an adhesive layer comprising a block copolymer having soft and hard segments.

DC A14 A96 B05 D22

IN CORK, M

PA (STRA-N) STRAKAN PHARM LTD

CYC 96

PI WO 2002009676 A1 20020207 (200237)* EN 47 A61K009-70 <--

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU
SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2001077612 A 20020213 (200238) A61K009-70 <--

ADT WO 2002009676 A1 WO 2001-GB3401 20010727; AU 2001077612 A AU 2001-77612
20010727

FDT AU 2001077612 A Based on WO 2002009676

PRAI GB 2000-18466 20000727

IC ICM A61K009-70

ICS A61P017-02

AB WO 200209676 A UPAB: 20020613

NOVELTY - An adhesive dressing comprises a substance or drug, a backing and an adhesive layer. The substance or drug is effective in the prophylaxis and/or treatment of scars and is at least partially borne in the adhesive. The adhesive consists of a block copolymer having soft and hard segments and a plasticizer (at least 10 (preferably 10 - 30 weight%)). There is cross-linking between the soft segments.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(1) prophylaxis and/or treatment of scarring involving applying the dressing to the skin of a patient; and

(2) a dispenser into which can be loaded a first tape and a second tape. The dispenser associates the tapes and optionally removes any release layers, on dispensing the tapes.

ACTIVITY - Dermatological; Antipsoriatic; Vulnerary.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - As a matrix dressing or a reservoir dressing for transdermal drug delivery. For the prophylaxis and/or treatment of scarring e.g. hypertrophic, keloid, psoriatic, dermatotic and burn scarring (all claimed), skin trauma e.g. wounds and any post surgical trauma, corrective and augmentative plastic surgery, cardiothoracic surgery, gastrointestinal surgery, obstetric and gynecological surgery, breast reduction, breast enhancement, mastectomy, urology, orthopedic surgery and maxillofacial surgery. Also treatment of plaque psoriasis.

ADVANTAGE - Dressings are significantly more effective at preventing hypertrophic and keloid scar formation than routine post-operative or post-trauma wound care. The adhesive is capable of topically delivering the drug at a rate of greater than 1% of the total load of the patch in contact with the skin over 48 hours. Significant reduction of hypertrophic and keloid scarring is seen in patients, especially with daily application

for 12 weeks. Tapes generally leave a more cosmetically acceptable scar than routine post-operative wound care, where a scar is left but, in general, there is no occurrence of hypertrophic/keloid scarring, post treatment. It is generally painless to remove the dressings when needed, and that there is no, or only low grade skin irritation. It is relatively easy to ensure that there is no/minimal thinning of surrounding healthy skin, and there is no or only minimal, systemic absorption, so that there are no systemic steroid-related adverse effects. Dressings are relatively stable and may generally be kept under standard conditions for up to at least 2 years at room temperature. The patches allow self-application by the patient of a fixed dose of a potent steroid or other treatment drug, to a particular area of skin. Thus the advantage is convenience to the patient, as the patches may allow the patient to treat the target areas without the levels of supervision required for topical application of steroid creams or gels, or with intra-lesional injections. The patches can be sized and shaped so as to ensure that only the target areas are contacted with the drug, thus reducing the likelihood that healthy skin is inadvertently treated. The adhesive has good cohesion and adhesive properties, together with low irritation, has good release qualities. The dispenser avoids any possibility of drug leaking from the active tape to the occlusive tape, prior to their combination.

Dwg.1/4

FS CPI

FA AB; GI; DCN

MC CPI: A08-P01; A12-V01; A12-V03A; B01-B03; B04-C03A; B04-C03B; B04-C03D; B11-C06; B12-M02D; B14-N17B; D09-C04B

TECH UPTX: 20020613

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Dressing: The dressing is in the form of a tape, or a patch. The backing is flexible. The dressing has a first drug-impregnated area and a second, substantially drug-free area extending beyond the first area that is suitable to secure to skin without delivering the drug. The first area is located on the first tape or patch and the second area is located on the second tape or patch. At least that area of the dressing corresponding to the second area is transparent or translucent. The tape or patch comprises the second area to form a peripheral scaffold over which the tape or patch comprising the first area is overlaid. When the dressing has at least one backing layer, then at least the external backing layer is semi-occlusive, occlusive, **non-woven** polyethylene terephthalate occlusive polyester.

Preferred Components: The drug is a corticosteroid, beclomethasone dipropionate, betamethasone, betamethasone valerate, clobetasol propionate, diflucortolone valerate, fluocinolone acetonide, fluocinonide, fluticasone propionate, halcinonide, methyl prednisolone, mometasone furoate, triamcinolone, methylprednisolone, flurandrenolone, and/or their derivatives (preferably triamcinolone acetonide).

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: The soft segments of the block copolymer comprise monomeric units (preferably alkyl (meth)acrylates, especially n-butyl (meth)acrylate, hexyl acrylate, 2-ethylbutyl acrylate, isooctyl acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl (meth)acrylate, decyl (meth)acrylate, dodecyl (meth)acrylate and/or tridecyl (meth)acrylate). The hard segment polymer is formed from styrene, alpha-methylstyrene, methyl methacrylate and/or vinyl pyrrolidone (preferably styrene and/or polymethyl methacrylate). The adhesive comprises ketone groups cross-linked by a polyamine cross-linking agent. The cross-linked ketone groups prior to cross-linking have substantially no tendency to enolization. Prior to cross-linking, the keto form is at least more stable than the enol form by a factor of 104 (preferably 106). At least one ketone group is provided by aliphatic, olefinically unsaturated keto monomer residues (preferably residues of vinyl esters or allyl esters of aliphatic monobasic or dibasic acids containing a keto group). The polymer is a dialkyl triamine (preferably diethylene triamine,

1,6-diaminohexane, 1,12-diaminododecane, adipic acid dihydrazide or bis hexamethylene triamine). The plasticizer is isopropyl myristate or methyl oleate. The dressing comprises a combination of butyl acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate and diacetone acrylamide residues in a ratio of about 4:4:3. The plasticizer is in an amount of 20 - 200 wt.% of the adhesive.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Components: The acrylic block copolymer comprises alkyl acrylate or alkyl methacrylate copolymer (at least 50 wt.%). The hard segments of the block copolymer form from 3 - 30 (preferably 5 - 15) wt.% of the total block copolymers.

ABEX UPTX: 20020613

ADMINISTRATION - The dressing is administered transdermally or topically (claimed).

EXAMPLE - A 0.25% triamcinolone acetonide (TA) patch (test) comprising adhesive (1000 mg), isopropylmyristate (600 mg), triamcinolone acetonide (4 ml) and crosslinker (0.8 ml) was prepared. The in vitro human skin penetration of the test patch was compared with that from a currently marketed 0.1% cream (control) over a 48 hour application period. The absolute amount of TA permeated over 48 hours was 319+/-29 ng/cm² and the permeation from the control patch was 114+/-11 ng/cm² after 48 hours.

L41 ANSWER 12 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2001-641859 [74] WPIX

DNC C2001-190131

TI Poultice for healing wounds, having preset thickness, comprises hydrophilic base **impregnated** on cloth or **non-woven** fabric layer of support body containing laminate of **non-woven** fabric and polymer film.

DC B07 D22 F07

PA (OKAY-N) OKAYAMA TAIHO YAKUHN KK

CYC 1

PI JP 2001213768 A 20010807 (200174)* 8 A61K009-70 <--

ADT JP 2001213768 A JP 2000-23766 20000201

PRAI JP 2000-23766 20000201

IC ICM A61K009-70

AB JP2001213768 A UPAB: 20011217

NOVELTY - A poultice having thickness of 100-1000 micro m, comprises a hydrophilic base **impregnated** on cloth or **non-woven** fabric layer of a support body containing a laminate of **non-woven** fabric and polymer film.

USE - As poultice for healing wounds.

ADVANTAGE - The poultice has improved skin adhesion, hence effectively supplies medicament in controlled manner and improves drug absorption. The poultice has controlled water vapor permeability. The odorless, thin poultice effectively controls volatilization of water vapor and medicament, produces minimal irritation after use, and sustains drug efficacy. The poultice can be manufactured economically.

Dwg.0/2

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: B04-C03; B12-M05; D09-C04A; F02-C01; F03-D; F04-E04

TECH UPTX: 20011217

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Properties: The **non-woven** fabric has porosity of 50-99% and thickness of 30-980 mum. The hydrophilic base has viscosity of 600000-12000000 MPa. The support body has water vapor permeability of 500 g/m²/24 hours or less.

ABEX UPTX: 20011217

EXAMPLE - (In weight%) Glycol salicylate (1.0), 1-methanol (1.0) and dl-camphor (0.5) were mixed with glycerine (20.0). Alumina-magnesium hydroxide (1.0), sodium polyacrylate (6.0), sodium carmellose (2.0) and kaolin (2.0), were mixed with the above mixture along with D-sorbitol

liquid. Gelatin (1.5) separately dissolved in pure water, was further added to the obtained mixture, to obtain a hydrophilic base. The hydrophilic base was spread over **non-woven** fabric side of a support body (having thickness of 0.4 mm and water vapor permeability of 126 g/m²) which adheres a polyester film and a polyester **non-woven** fabric using an adhesive. A polypropylene liner of predetermined magnitude was attached to the above support body, to obtain a poultice of 0.5 mm thickness. The poultice when evaluated showed excellent adhesion on skin and did not produce any skin irritation during peeling.

L41 ANSWER 13 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 2001-613418 [71] WPIX
DNC C2001-183523

TI Cell activator for use in health improvement, for use as plant growth support, for keeping perishable foodstuffs fresh, and for preventing allergy, comprises tourmaline, Sasa veitchii extract, chitosan and trehalose.

DC B04 D13

PA (OKUD-I) OKUDA T

CYC 1

PI JP 2001187744 A 20010710 (200171)* 7 A61K035-78

ADT JP 2001187744 A JP 2000-318976 20001019

PRAI JP 1999-297307 19991019

IC ICM A61K035-78

ICS A01N003-02; A23B007-14; A23L001-30; A23L003-00; A23L003-3472;
A23L003-3481; A23L003-358; A61K009-70; A61K031-7016;
A61K031-722; A61K035-02; A61K047-46; A61P043-00

AB JP2001187744 A UPAB: 20011203

NOVELTY - A cell activator (R) comprises tourmaline, Sasa veitchii extract, chitosan and trehalose.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) A sheet (S) for health improvement, which comprises the cell activator applied or **impregnated** to a sheet-like fiber;

(2) A fiber product for health improvement, which comprises the cell activator applied or **impregnated** to products such as bed, clothes and mats;

(3) A product for plant growth support, which comprises the cell activator applied, **impregnated** or mixed with the product such as vase, flower pot and underlay mat of flower pots, arranged close to a plant; and

(4) A product for freshness keeping, which comprises the cell activator applied, **impregnated** or mixed with a container or a product utilized for packaging perishable foodstuffs.

USE - For use in health improvement, for use as plant growth support, for keeping perishable foodstuffs fresh (all claimed), and for preventing or treating skin damage, allergy, atopy, stress, immunofunction damage, blood circulation, vegetative nervous system damage, capillaropathy, metabolism type failure, rheumatism, low back pain, shoulder stiffness, menstrual pain, menoxenia, sensitivity to cold, and insomnia, and useful for bedridden elderly people and sick persons. The cell activator was applied on one side of a **non-woven** fabric (1.35 mm thickness), to obtain a coating thickness of 0.27 mm. Drying was performed to remove the **moisture** content. Both sides of the **non-woven** fabric was sewed, to obtain a health improvement sheet product. The sheet emitted the required favorable waves, and was found to have excellent antimicrobial effect, **deodorization** effect, and **moisturizing** effect. The sheet was easy to wash without losing any activity. The analogous property (degree of resonance) with the frequency of the wave was evaluated. The results showed that the activator effectively produced the frequency of the wave for treating and improving skin damage, allergy, atopy, stress, immunofunction damage, blood

circulation, vegetative nervous system damage, capillaropathy and metabolism type failure.

ADVANTAGE - The cell activator effectively emits waves which increases the activity of living organism. The cell activator has excellent antimicrobial effect, **deodorizing** effect and **moisturizing** effect. The sheet and the fiber product **impregnated** with the cell activator, prevents or improves skin damage, allergy, atopy, stress, immunofunction damage, blood circulation, vegetative nervous system damage, capillaropathy, metabolism type failure. The cell activator effectively treats or prevents rheumatism, low back pain, shoulder stiffness, menstrual pain, menoxenia, sensitivity to cold, and insomnia. The activator need not be coated in specific dosage or in a body, as it is enough to cover nearby place such as bottom of a bed, for improving symptoms, without applying any specific time and effort. Hence, the activator is utilized mainly for bedridden elderly people and sick persons. The product of plant growth support, efficiently manufactured using the cell activator, effectively prolongs life span of plants, such as maintaining freshness of flower, and by extending blooming time of flowers which are to be cut, vegetables and fruits.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a schematic drawing of the sheet for health improvement, **impregnated** with the cell activator.

Cell activator R

Sheet for health improvement S

Dwg.1/2

FS CPI

FA AB; GI; DCN

MC CPI: B04-A10; B04-C02E3; B05-A01B; B05-A03A; B05-B02C; B07-A02B; B14-C01; B14-C06; B14-F02; B14-G01; B14-G02A; B14-J01A; B14-J01B4; B14-N14; B14-N17; D03-H02

TECH UPTX: 20011203

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Activator: The cell activator further comprises a natural softening agent. Preferred Amount: The cell activator, comprises in weight ratio of Sasa veitchii extract of 1.6 +/- 0.03, tourmaline of 1.6 +/- 0.03, chitosan of 2.7 +/- 0.03, and natural softening agent of 0.25 +/- 0.03, by setting trehalose to 1.

ABEX UPTX: 20011203

EXAMPLE - Sasa veitchii extract, chitosan solution and trehalose solution were added and stirred by gradually adding adipic acid, and adjusted the pH to 5.7 to form a mixed liquor in a paste form. Subsequently, tourmaline solution was added and mixed. The component were mixed in a weight ratio of chitosan 1.6, Sasa veitchii extract 1.6 and tourmaline 2.7, by setting trehalose to 1 (trehalose 500 g: chitosan 800 g: Sasa veitchii extract 800 g: tourmaline 1350 g). The mixed liquor was gradually added with natural water to adjust the **viscosity** to 4000-6000 cps. Then, the mixed liquor was left for 5 hours or more and the air bubbles in the liquid were removed, to obtain the cell activator.

L41 ANSWER 14 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2001-610519 [70] WPIX

CR 1999-034838 [03]; 2002-171135 [22]; 2003-730236 [69]

DNN N2001-455696 DNC C2001-182304

TI Article useful for cleansing the skin or hair comprises a water-insoluble substrate, having at least a portion containing aperture, and at least one lathering **surfactant** added onto or **impregnated** into the substrate.

DC A96 B07 D21 E19 P73

IN HASENOEHRL, E J; MCATEE, D M

PA (PROC) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO

CYC 1

PI US 6280757 B1 20010828 (200170)* 26 A61K007-00

ADT US 6280757 B1 CIP of US 1997-861750 19970522, CIP of US 1998-65991 19980424, CIP of US 1998-148540 19980904,

CIP of US 1998-152034 19980911, US 1999-318676 19990525
 PRAI US 1999-318676 19990525; US 1997-861750
 19970522; US 1998-65991 19980424;
 US 1998-148540 19980904; US 1998-152034
 19980911

IC ICM A61K007-00
 ICS A61K007-02; A61K009-70; B32B005-24
 AB US 6280757 B UPAB: 20031027

NOVELTY - A personal cleansing article comprises

(a) a water-insoluble, **nonwoven** substrate comprising fibers and having at least one cleansing surface; and

(b) a substrate of a lathering **surfactant** releasably associated with the substrate. The cleansing surface contains several apertures which are located within the cleansing surface at a frequency of 0.5 - 12 per linear centimeter.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A personal cleansing article (20) comprises

(a) a water-insoluble, **nonwoven** substrate comprising fibers and having at least one cleansing surface; and

(b) a substrate (22) of a lathering **surfactant** (0.5 - 250 weight%) releasably associated with the substrate. The cleansing surface contains several apertures (102) of average size of 0.5 - 5 mm in diameter, which are located within the cleansing surface at a frequency of 0.5 - 12 per linear centimeter.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(A) manufacturing the article involving adding at least one lathering **surfactant** onto or **impregnating** at least one lathering **surfactant** onto or **impregnated** into the substrate. The resulting article is substantially dry; and

(B) cleansing the skin or hair with the article involving wetting the dry article with water and contacting the skin or hair with the wetted article.

USE - For cleansing skin or hair (claimed), e.g. facial skin. The article is also useful for delivering various active ingredients to the skin or hair.

ADVANTAGE - The cleansing articles are disposable and intended for single use, which are mild to skin or hair. The article is capable of generating especially desirable amounts of lather upon wetting. The article significantly aids in cleansing and removal of dirt, makeup, dead skin and other debris.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the cleansing article.

Wiping article 20

substrate 22

first layer 100

apertures 102

second layer. 200

Dwg.1/7

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; GI; DCN

MC CPI: A12-V04A; A12-V04C; B01-D02; B04-B01C; B10-A09B; B10-C04E;

B14-N17; D08-B09A; E01; E04-A; E10-A09B5; E10-C04L2

TECH UPTX: 20011129

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Substrate: The substrate has a cleansing surface area of 65 - 775 cm². The average size of the apertures is 1 - 4 mm and the frequency of the apertures in the substrate is 1 - 6 per linear centimeter. The substrate is dual sided, comprising a wet extensible first portion (preferably first layer) (100) and a second portion (preferably second layer) (200), which is less wet extensible than the first portion. The first layer is wet extensible in the plane of the first layer. The selected portion of the first layer is joined to the second layer to inhibit wet extension of the first layer in the plane of the first layer. The first layer is apertured, having a wet extensibility of at least about 4% and comprises a creped paper web. The second layer comprises a **nonwoven** web, which is non-apertured. The selected

portions of the first substrate layer are adhesively bonded to the second substrate layer to provide several, generally parallel, spaced apart optionally bonded regions within the substrate (preferably provide a continuous network bonded region which defines several discrete unbonded regions). The substrate has rounded corners, having a radius of 2 - 3 cm. The apertures are hydroapertured. Preferred Article: The article is capable of generating an Average Lather Volume of at least 30 ml upon wetting. The article further comprises a conditioning agent added onto or **impregnated** into the substrate for skin or hair. The fibers are formed into a sheet, mat or pad layer. The **nonwoven** substrate is made by a hydroentanglement process, thermally bonding and/or thermo-bonding process (preferably hydroentanglement process). The **nonwoven** substrate comprises a collection of fibers, which is made by air-laying, water-laying, meltblowing, coforming, spinbonding or carding processes in which the **nonwoven** fibers are cut to desired lengths, passed into a water or air stream, and then deposited onto a screen or belt through which the fiber-laden air or water is passed. The article is substantially dry prior to use.

Preferred Conditioning Components: The conditioning component comprises at least one material selected from polyol polyester, glycerin polyester, **silicone** gum, nonionic polymer, synthetic and natural **waxes** (preferably ozokerite **wax**, jojoba **wax**, lanolin **wax**, candelilla **wax**, carnauba **wax**, beeswax or **silicone wax**), paraffin, polyolefinic glycol, polyolefinic monoester, polyolefinic polyester and/or 10-30C polyesters of sucrose.

Preferred **Surfactants**: The nonionic lathering **surfactant** is selected from alkyl polyglucoside and/or polyhydroxy fatty acid amides.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred **Surfactant**: The amount of lathering **surfactant** is 0.5 - 12.5 wt.% of the substrate and is selected from anionic, nonionic and/or amphoteric lathering **surfactants**. The anionic lathering **surfactant** is selected from sarcosinate, isethionate, taurate, lactylate and/or glutamate. The nonionic lathering **surfactant** is selected from alkyl glucoside, alkoxylated fatty acid ester and/or sucrose ester. The amphoteric lathering **surfactant** is selected from betaines, sultaines, hydroxysultaines, alkyliminoacetate, iminodialkanoate and/or amino alkanoate.

Preferred Conditioning Component: The conditioning component is selected from fatty acid (preferably stearic acid, palmitic acid, behenic acid, oleic acid, linoleic acid, myristic acid, lauric acid or ricinoleic acid), esters of fatty acid (preferably Steareth-1-100 or Cetereath-1-100), fatty alcohol (preferably stearyl alcohol, cetyl alcohol, cetearyl alcohol or behenyl alcohol), ethoxylated alcohol, glycerin mono-ester, epidermal and sebaceous hydrocarbon, lanolin, straight and branched hydrocarbon (preferably glyceryl tribehenate, glyceryl dipalmitate, glyceryl monostearate, trihydroxystearin, ethylene glycol distearate), **silicone oil**, mineral **oil**, vegetable **oil**, petrolatum, vegetable **oil** adduct, hydrogenated vegetable **oil**, cholesterol and/or cholesterol ester.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred **Surfactant**: The anionic lathering **surfactant** is selected from a sulfate and/or phosphate. The nonionic lathering **surfactant** is an amino oxide.

ABEX

UPTX: 20011129

EXAMPLE - Chicopee C5763 (substrate) (70 gm/m²) containing carded hydroentangled **non-wovens** comprised rayon (70%) and polyester (30%) and had aperture size of 2 mm in diameter and aperture frequency of 8 /inch was used as a test substrate. 8423 (substrate) (75 gm/m²), which was non-apertured, used as a comparative substrate. The **surfactant** phase for both substrates was prepared by mixing with

heating (weight%) water (100 Qs), polyquaternium-10 (0.25) and PEG 14M (polyethylene glycol) (0.5) at room temperature. To this was added (weight%) disodium ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA) (0.1), sodium lauroyl sarcosinate (3.33), cocamidopropyl betaine (3.33), decyl polyglucoside (3.33), methyl parben (0.25), phenoxyethanol (0.3), and benzyl alcohol (0.3). The obtained combined mixture was mixed at 40degreesC (if necessary) with water (2 weight%), butylene glycol (2) and propyl paraben (0.15) until propyl paraben was dissolved. About 2 gm of resultant mixture was added to comparative and test, **nonwoven** substrates separately and then dried. A lather performance of test/comparative articles was measured as flash lather volume (i.e. how much lather, the treated substrate delivers in a short time period) in ml and was found to be 175/100. Thus it was observed that the use of an apertured substrate helped to generate the lather for the articles of test as compared to a similar article that was prepared from a non-apertured substrate.

L41 ANSWER 15 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2001-502453 [55] WPIX

DNC C2001-151081

TI Barrier forming composition for skin, hair, nails, comprises panthenol, chitosan or their derivatives and a carrier, which forms barrier that enhances removal of object having adhesive property from a surface.

DC A96 D22 E17

IN SCIMECA, J V; ZIMMERMAN, A C

PA (AMWA-N) AMWAY CORP; (ACCE-N) ACCESS BUSINESS GROUP INT LLC

CYC 94

PI WO 2001045640 A2 20010628 (200155)* EN 13 A61K000-00

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM
DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2001050754 A 20010703 (200164) A61K000-00

US 6391334 B1 20020521 (200239) A61K031-722

US 2002115638 A1 20020822 (200258) A61K031-722

US 6461635 B2 20021008 (200269) A61K031-722

ADT WO 2001045640 A2 WO 2000-US41579 20001025; AU 2001050754 A

AU 2001-50754 20001025; US 6391334 B1 US 1999-426428

19991025; US 2002115638 A1 Div ex US 1999-426428 19991025,

US 2002-79645 20020219; US 6461635 B2 Div ex US 1999-426428

19991025, US 2002-79645 20020219

FDT AU 2001050754 A Based on WO 2001045640; US 6461635 B2 Div ex US 6391334

PRAI US 1999-426428 19991025; US 2002-79645

20020219

IC ICM A61K000-00; A61K031-722

ICS A61K007-40; A61K009-70; A61K031-164

AB WO 200145640 A UPAB: 20010927

NOVELTY - A barrier forming composition comprises panthenol, chitosan or their derivatives and a carrier. The composition forms barrier that enhances removal of object having adhesive property from a surface.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(i) method of forming barrier on a surface; and

(ii) **towelette** containing the composition.

USE - For forming barrier that enhances removal of object having adhesive property such as bandages, anti-smoking packages and magnetic therapy disc from the surface of skin, hair or nails.

ADVANTAGE - The composition comprising panthenol, chitosan and carrier enhances removal of object having adhesive property from a surface without substantially interfering with the ability of adhesive to adhere on the other surface. The composition can be easily and conveniently applied on a surface using brush, bottle, roller or pad. The object is

removed from skin surface without causing skin redness or irritation.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A03-A00A; A12-A01A; D08-B02; D08-B03;
D08-B09A; D09-E; E07-A02H; E10-D03D; E10-E04H; E10-E04L

TECH UPTX: 20010927

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: The composition contains 0.1-10 weight% (wt.%), preferably 1-5 wt.%, most preferably 1.5-2.5 wt.% of panthenol, 0.1-15 wt.%, preferably 2-10 wt.%, most preferably 3-5 wt.% chitosan which is hydroxy propyl chitosan. The composition preferably contains 0.1-10 wt.% panthenol or its derivative, 0.1-15 wt.% chitosan or its derivative, 5-95 wt.% water, 0.1-5 wt.% glycerine and 5-95 wt.% alcohol.

ABEX UPTX: 20010927

EXAMPLE - A barrier forming composition containing 2 weight% panthenol, 4 weight% hydroxy propyl chitosan, 1 weight% glycerine, 2 weight% butylene glycol, 80 weight% SD alcohol and 11 weight% water, was prepared. The composition effectively forms barrier that enhances removal of object having adhesive property from skin surface.

L41 ANSWER 16 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2001-294373 [31] WPIX

DNN N2001-210555 DNC C2001-090722

TI Plastic film for poultice sheet, disposable mask and sanitary towel, is obtained from the mixture containing polyethylene and powder of edible parts of plants such as flower, leaf, stalk and fruit.

DC A96 A97 B07 C07 D22 F07 P32 P34

PA (KAWA-I) KAWAGOE Y

CYC 1

PI JP 2001039888 A 20010213 (200131)* 6 A61K035-78

ADT JP 2001039888 A JP 1999-247831 19990729

PRAI JP 1999-247831 19990729

IC ICM A61K035-78

ICS A61F013-15; A61F013-511; A61K009-70; A61L015-58; A61P031-04

ICA A61F013-49

AB JP2001039888 A UPAB: 20010607

NOVELTY - Plastic film (1) is obtained from the mixture containing thermoplastic resin such as polyethylene, and powder and/or starch of edible parts of plants (having medicinal value) such as flower, leaf, stalk and fruit.

USE - For sanitary products (claimed) such as poultice sheet, disposable mask, disposable paper nappy and sanitary towel.

ADVANTAGE - The plastic film obtained from edible plants (such as turmeric, mugwort or *Alpina speciosa*), has excellent deodorization property, insect repellent property, anti-mold effect, anti-microbial effect, biodegradability and sterilization property.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the perspective diagram of plastic film.

Plastic film 1

Dwg.1/9

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; GI

MC CPI: A04-G02E2; A08-R07; A12-V03; B04-C02B; B04-C03B; B12-M02C; C04-C02B;
C04-C03B; D09-C03; D09-C04A; F04-E04

TECH UPTX: 20010607

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - BIOLOGY - Preferred Plant: The plant having medicinal value is mugwort, *Alpina speciosa* and turmeric.

L41 ANSWER 17 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2001-151073 [16] WPIX

DNN N2001-111071 DNC C2001-045037

TI Adhesion sheet with network structure used as drugs, cosmetics for human, has non-adherence surface consisting of single synthetic macromolecule gel material and water on one surface and adhesive on another.

DC A96 B07 D21 D22 P32 P34

PA (KANE) KANEBO LTD; (SEKP) SEKISUI PLASTICS CO LTD

CYC 1

PI JP 2000297009 A 20001024 (200116)* 17 A61K007-00 <--

ADT JP 2000297009 A JP 1999-107080 19990414

PRAI JP 1999-107080 19990414

IC ICM A61K007-00

ICS A61F013-02; A61K009-70; A61L015-58; C08F220-00; C08J007-12; C09J007-00; C09J007-04; C09J201-00; C09J201-08

ICI C08L033:00

AB JP2000297009 A UPAB: 20010323

NOVELTY - An adhesion gel sheet with a network structure having a non-adherence on one surface and adhesive on another surface, is new. The non-adhering surface is sticky and consists of single synthetic macromolecule gel material and water.

USE - As a drug, quasi drug, cosmetic, or sanitary material.

ADVANTAGE - The adhesive sheet is transparent with excellent workability antiseptic property and thermal stability. The sheet is not sticky and does not have tracking property due to skin movement.

Dwg.0/1

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A12-V01; A12-V03A; A12-V04; B04-C03; B04-C03B; B11-C06; B12-M03; B14-R01; D08-B09A; D09-C

TECH UPTX: 20010323

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Arrangement: The non-adhering surface of the adhesion gel sheet is processed by non-adhering processing agent. The adhesion degree of the surfaces is measured by inclined expression ball tackiness apparatus (20degrees) according to the adhesive tape and adhesive sheet test method described in JIS Z 0237-1991. The difference of ball number of adhesive and non-adhesive sides is 1 or more. The adhesion gel sheet is transparent or semi-transparent. The non-adhering processing agent contains compounds having multivalent cations. The synthetic macromolecule gel object is a hydrophilic synthetic macromolecule of polymerizable unsaturated monomer having a anionic functional group which is a carboxy group. The adhesion gel sheet is **impregnated** into porous cloth or **nonwoven** fabric.

ABEX UPTX: 20010323

EXAMPLE - Polyacrylic acid (2.0 weight%), sodium polyacrylate (6.0 weight%), 1,3-butylene glycol (10.0 weight%), sodium dehydro acetate (0.3 weight%), vitamin-C (3.0 weight%) and water were uniformly mixed at 60degreesC for 10 minutes. Synthetic aluminum silicate was added to obtained a polymeric gel. The gel was spread on a polypropylene sheet at a thickness of 0.8 mm to obtain synthetic macromolecule gel sheet after 2 hours. The obtained sheet had excellent transparency, operativity, tracking property, touch at the time peeling and interlaminar peeling. The sheet showed good transparency and operativity.

L41 ANSWER 18 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2001-147436 [15] WPIX

DNC C2001-043712

TI Personal care articles useful for cleaning and conditioning the skin and hair comprises a water insoluble substrate and/or cleansing component or therapeutic benefit component.

DC B07 D21 D22 P73

IN LORENZI, M P; PHIPPS, N J; SMITH, E D

PA (PROC) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO; (LORE-I) LORENZI M P; (PHIP-I) PHIPPS N J; (SMIT-I) SMITH E D

CYC 95

PI WO 2001008657 A2 20010208 (200115)* EN 92 A61K007-50

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
 NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
 W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM
 DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
 LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
 SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

US 6217889 B1 20010417 (200123) A61K007-00
 AU 2000065071 A 20010219 (200129) A61K007-50
 US 2001018068 A1 20010830 (200151) A61K007-50
 BR 2000012900 A 20020423 (200235) A61K007-50
 EP 1203072 A2 20020508 (200238) EN C11D017-04
 R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
 RO SE SI

CZ 2002000330 A3 20021016 (200279) A61K007-50
 KR 2002047105 A 20020621 (200280) A61K007-50
 US 6491933 B2 20021210 (200301) A01N025-34
 CN 1377405 A 20021030 (200314) C11D017-04
 JP 2003505496 W 20030212 (200321) 141 A61K007-50
 MX 2002001302 A1 20030701 (200366) A61K007-50

ADT WO 2001008657 A2 WO 2000-US20915 20000801; US 6217889 B1
 Provisional US 1999-146747P 19990802, US 1999-443741
 19991119; AU 2000065071 A AU 2000-65071 20000801; US
 2001018068 A1 Provisional US 1999-146747P 19990802, CIP of
 US 1999-443741 19991119, US 2001-785882 20010216; BR 2000012900 A
 BR 2000-12900 20000801, WO 2000-US20915 20000801; EP
 1203072 A2 EP 2000-952356 20000801, WO 2000-US20915
 20000801; CZ 2002000330 A3 WO 2000-US20915 20000801,
 CZ 2002-330 20000801; KR 2002047105 A KR 2002-701470 20020202; US
 6491933 B2 Provisional US 1999-146747P 19990802, CIP of US
 1999-443741 19991119, US 2001-785882 20010216; CN 1377405 A CN
 2000-813795 20000801; JP 2003505496 W WO 2000-US20915
 20000801, JP 2001-513387 20000801; MX 2002001302 A1 WO
 2000-US20915 20000801, MX 2002-1302 20020204

FDT AU 2000065071 A Based on WO 2001008657; US 2001018068 A1 CIP of US
 6217889; BR 2000012900 A Based on WO 2001008657; EP 1203072 A2 Based on WO
 2001008657; CZ 2002000330 A3 Based on WO 2001008657; US 6491933 B2 CIP of
 US 6217889; JP 2003505496 W Based on WO 2001008657; MX 2002001302 A1 Based
 on WO 2001008657

PRAI US 1999-443741 19991119; US 1999-146747P
 19990802; US 2001-785882 20010216

IC ICM A01N025-34; A61K007-00; A61K007-50; C11D017-04
 ICS A61K006-00; A61K007-02; A61K007-06; A61K009-70; A61K045-00;
 A61P003-02; A61P017-00; A61P017-10; A61P017-16; A61P023-02;
 A61P029-00; A61P031-04; A61P031-10; A61P031-12; A61P039-06;
 B32B009-06

AB WO 200108657 A UPAB: 20010317

NOVELTY - A personal care article (I) comprises a water insoluble
 substrate comprising a creped **nonwoven** layer, and either a
 cleansing component and/or therapeutic benefit component.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A substantially dry, disposable personal care
 article (I) comprises: a water insoluble substrate (a) comprising a creped
nonwoven layer and a cleansing component (b) and/or therapeutic
 component (c). The creped **nonwoven** layer has a Crepe Ratio of
 4.5 - 45. (b) (10 - 1000 weight% of (a)) comprises a lathering
surfactant and is disposed adjacent to the creped **nonwoven**
 layer. (c) (10 - 1000 weight% of (a)) comprises a therapeutic benefit agent
 and is disposed adjacent to (a).

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of cleansing and
 conditioning the skin and hair by wetting (I) and contacting the skin or
 hair with the wetted article.

USE - For cleansing and conditioning the skin and hair (claimed). The
 articles are useful for cleansing and/or therapeutically treating the
 skin, hair or keratinous surfaces. Also for personal care applications, in

industries such as the automotive care, marine, vehicle care, household care, animal care, etc. The articles are suitable for use within or in conjunction with another personal care implement that is designed for more extensive use.

ADVANTAGE - The personal care articles provide effective cleansing and/or therapeutic benefits to the skin and hair in a convenient, inexpensive, and sanitary manner. The articles are convenient to use because they are in the form of either a single, disposable personal care article or multiple disposable articles. Creped layer of the substrate with at least two textures enhances lathering which in turn increases cleansing and exfoliation and optimizes delivery and deposition of a therapeutic or aesthetic benefit agent, which might be contained within the article. By physically coming into contact with the skin or hair, the substrate significantly aids in cleansing and removal of dirt, make up, dead skin, and other debris. The substrate is also non-scouring or nonabrasive to the skin. The article provides the convenience of not needing to carry, store or use a separate implement (such as washcloth or sponge), a cleanser and/or a therapeutic benefit product.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB

MC CPI: B12-M02D; B14-N17; B14-R02; D08-B03;
D08-B04; D08-B09A; D09-A01

TECH UPTX: 20010317

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Layer: The creped **nonwoven** layer comprises a formed film (preferably a structural elastic-like film) or a polymeric net or scrim.

Preferred Article: The article comprises a second layer and (b) is **impregnated** into and/or on to the first layer.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Therapeutic Agent: The therapeutic benefit agent is selected from vitamin compounds, skin treating agents, anti-acne actives, anti-wrinkle actives, anti-skin atrophy actives, anti-inflammatory actives, topical anesthetics, artificial tanning actives and accelerators, anti-microbial actives, anti-fungal actives, anti-viral agents, enzymes, sunscreen actives, anti-oxidants and/or skin exfoliating agents.

ABEX UPTX: 20010317

EXAMPLE - A liquid cleansing component (II) contained (no units given): sodium 13C/14C methyl branched sulfate (5), sodium lauryl sulfate (5.50), sodium lauroamphoacetate (4.50), cocamide MEA (3.55), succinic acid (2.80), sodium succinate (0.10), citric acid (3.00), sodium citrate (1.60), malonic acid (4.00), glycerine (10), palm kernel 12 - 18 fatty acid (2), **perfume** (1.00), MgSO₄-7H₂O (0.89), water (54.21) and salicylic acid (1.85). A therapeutic benefit component (III) contained SEFA cottonate (sucrose esters of fatty acids) (75.0) and SEFA Behenate (25.0). A skin cleansing and conditioning article was prepared as follows: (II) was applied to one side of a first substrate until 10 g of composition had been added to 11 inch by 8.5 inch section. The first substrate was dried. A second substrate was laminated to the untreated side of the first substrate using an ultrasonic sealer, which sealed a dot pattern. (III) was slot coated evenly onto entire surface of the second substrate at a rate of about 3 g of composition per article, cooled, and packaged. The article conferred sustained antiviral, antifungal and antibacterial activity against both gram negative and gram positive microorganisms, lathered well and was relatively mild to the skin.

L41 ANSWER 19 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2001-112372 [12] WPIX

DNN N2001-082509 DNC C2001-033406

TI Composition of **surfactant** and **sacrificial** substrate for **impregnating** sheet material, use to prevent enzymatic, e.g. proteolytic attack on skin to cause irritation, as substrate is more

easily hydrolyzed protein.

DC B04 B07 D16 D21 D22 F07 P32 P34

IN AKIN, F J; DI LUCCIO, R C; HUARD, L S; OTTS, D R; TYRRELL, D J; DILUCCIO, R C

PA (KIMB) KIMBERLY-CLARK WORLDWIDE INC

CYC 94

PI WO 2001000157 A1 20010104 (200112)* EN 42 A61K007-48 <--

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM
DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2000063398 A 20010131 (200124)

US 6500443 B1 20021231 (200305) A01N025-34

MX 2001012649 A1 20020601 (200365) A61F013-15

ADT WO 2001000157 A1 WO 2000-US18001 20000629; AU 2000063398 A

AU 2000-63398 20000629; US 6500443 B1 Provisional US

1999-141909P 19990630, US 2000-578761 20000525; MX

2001012649 A1 WO 2000-US18001 20000629, MX 2001-12649 20011207

FDT AU 2000063398 A Based on WO 2001000157; MX 2001012649 A1 Based on WO 2001000157

PRAI US 2000-578761 20000525; US 1999-141909P 19990630

IC ICM A01N025-34; A61F013-15; A61K007-48

ICS A61F005-44; A61F013-00; A61K006-00; A61K009-00; A61K009-70;
A61L015-22

AB WO 200100157 A UPAB: 20010302

NOVELTY - A composition for imparting a liquid mediated transfer medium, consisting of a **surfactant**, a sacrificial substrate, and optionally a biologically active agent, to a sheet material, is new. The **surfactant** is an ethoxylated hydrogenated fatty oil, a mono- or polysaccharide derivative, or their mixtures.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a sheet material treated with the novel composition, where the **surfactant** is also a vehicle for transfer of the sacrificial substrate to a wearer;

(2) a personal care product comprising the material of (1); and

(3) transferring a thin, tenacious, substantially continuous film of protein to skin, comprising:

(a) providing the material of (1);

(b) applying the novel composition to the material;

(c) insulating the material with an aqueous based liquid in which the composition dissolves; and

(d) transferring the composition from the sheet to the skin, forming a thin, tenacious, substantially continuous, film on the sheet.

USE - The composition is used on personal care products particularly diapers, training pants, absorbent underpants, sanitary **wipes**, feminine hygiene products (e.g. tampons and sanitary napkins), wound dressings, and bandages (claimed) to provide protection of the skin from protease induced irritations, e.g. diaper rash.

Dwg. 0/9

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: B04-B01; B04-C02; B04-D01; B04-H19; B04-N02; B04-N04; B11-C04;

D05-H10; D08-B09A; D09-C02; D09-C03; D09-C04; D09-C04B;

F04-E04

TECH UPTX: 20010302

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Components: The sacrificial substrate is a protein, protein hydrolysate, or their mixtures, preferably keratin, collagen, elastin, gelatin, casein, albumin, fibrinogen, fibronectin, the proteins of soy, wheat, corn, milk, or their combinations

and/or hydrolysates. The composition may also include lipids, hydrophobic compounds, ion exchange resins, and their combinations. The substrate forms a barrier on the skin surface, or inhibits pancreatic digestive enzymes.

Preferred Product: The composition is an emulsion, notably a microemulsion, with preferred amounts of sacrificial substrate and **surfactant** as 0.01-25 % and 75-99.99 %, respectively. The emulsion may also contain other materials, to give a total solids content of 0.1-40 %, by weight. It should be noted that the fluid intake of the sheet material should not be affected adversely by addition of the composition. TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - TEXTILES AND PAPER - Preferred Components: The sheet material is woven, **non-woven**, or knitted fabrics, foams, film like materials, or paper. Notably the sheet is **non-woven**, hydrophobic web, either spunbound, meltblown, coformed, or bonded carded web.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: The biologically active agent is a zinc salt or zinc sulfate monohydrate

ABEX UPTX: 20010302

EXAMPLE - The sacrificial protein was Tritisol (RTM), a soluble protein extracted from wheat. A solution of porcine pancreatic trypsin (5 mg/ml) was diluted in 0.1 M TRIS pH 8 buffer to 6 ng/ml just before testing to limit autoproteolysis. A fluorescently labelled peptide trypsin substrate solution (Boc-Gln-Ala-Arg-AMC) in the buffer was introduced into the reactions as a monitor of trypsin activity. The Tritisol in various concentrations containing label (20 micro-l) was added to wells containing the trypsin solution (100 micro-l), and the reaction followed with excitation and emission filters set at 355 and 460 nm respectively.

L41 ANSWER 20 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2001-049783 [06] WPIX

DNC C2001-013637

TI Inverse phase emulsion having a preservative system used on disposable wipes for cleaning having increased evaporative water loss.

DC D21 D22 E19

IN BARNHOLTZ, S L; BERG, R W; MACKEY, L N

PA (PROC) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO

CYC 90

PI WO 2000069423 A1 20001123 (200106)* EN 35 A61K009-70 <--

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES
FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS
LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL
TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2000050332 A 20001205 (200113) A61K009-70 <--

ADT WO 2000069423 A1 WO 2000-US13848 20000519; AU 2000050332 A

AU 2000-50332 20000519

FDT AU 2000050332 A Based on WO 2000069423

PRAI US 1999-314521 19990519

IC ICM A61K009-70

AB WO 200069423 A UPAB: 20010126

NOVELTY - An inverse phase emulsion having a preservative system characterized in that the emulsion has an evaporative water loss not more than 120 % of the evaporative water loss of a like internal phase emulsion without the preservative system.

USE - Cleaning articles are provided for cleaning skin or hard surfaces. The emulsion is disposable on a wipe. The emulsion locally expresses water in use upon application of pressure. The emulsion and wipe may be used as a facial tissue, bath tissue, paper towel, a baby wipe, an adult wipe or a hard surface cleaner.

ADVANTAGE - The preservative system used provides good antimicrobial activity without a deleterious effect on evaporative water loss.

Dwg.0/0
 FS CPI
 FA AB; DCN
 MC CPI: D08-B09A; D09-A01C; E07-D09D; E10-B02D8; E10-C04H;
 E10-D01D; E10-E04M2

TECH UPTX: 20010126

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Emulsion: The emulsion has a water loss not more than 115 (110)% of the evaporative water loss of a like internal phase emulsion without the preservative system. Preferred Preservative System: The preservative system has at least one component with a water solubility greater than 0.03 g per g of deionized water, characterized in that the preservative system has no component with a water solubility less than 0.03 g per gram of deionized water. A preservative system has at least one component, which has a water solubility greater than 0.1 g per gram of deionized water. The emulsion has a pH of less than 5.5. The preservative system comprises component(s) such as sodium hydroxy methyl glycinate, formaldehyde releasers, imidazolidinyl urea, diazolidinyl urea, 2-bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol, sodium sorbate and combinations thereof. The emulsion is disposed on a substrate, which is preferably a **nonwoven** material.

L41 ANSWER 21 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2000-505791 [45] WPIX

DNN N2000-374049 DNC C2000-151776

TI Disposable cleansing article for skin or hair comprises water insoluble substrate having apertured layer and second attached layer enclosing surfactant cleanser.

DC A96 B07 D22 F07 P32

IN SMITH, E D

PA (PROC) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO

CYC 91

PI WO 2000042961 A2 20000727 (200045)* EN 71 A61F013-15 <--
 RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL
 OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
 W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES
 FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS
 LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL
 TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2000027328 A 20000807 (200055) A61F013-15 <--

EP 1143897 A2 20011017 (200169) EN A61F013-15

R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL RO
 SI

BR 2000007662 A 20011106 (200175) A61F013-15

CZ 2001002573 A3 20020313 (200223) A61F013-15

KR 2001108117 A 20011207 (200236) A47K007-03

JP 2002535041 W 20021022 (200301) 120 A47K007-03

US 6491928 B1 20021210 (200301) A61K007-00

CN 1372460 A 20021002 (200307) A61K007-50

MX 2001007417 A1 20020301 (200362) A61F013-15

AU 768114 B 20031204 (200382) A61F013-15

ADT WO 2000042961 A2 WO 2000-US1387 20000120; AU 2000027328 A

AU 2000-27328 20000120; EP 1143897 A2 EP 2000-905681

20000120, WO 2000-US1387 20000120; BR 2000007662 A BR

2000-7662 20000120, WO 2000-US1387 20000120; CZ 2001002573

A3 WO 2000-US1387 20000120, CZ 2001-2573 20000120; KR

2001108117 A KR 2001-709207 20010721; JP 2002535041 W JP 2000-594422

20000120, WO 2000-US1387 20000120; US 6491928 B1

Provisional US 1999-116565P 19990121, US 2000-487916

20000119; CN 1372460 A CN 2000-804017 20000120; MX

2001007417 A1 WO 2000-US1387 20000120, MX 2001-7417 20010720; AU

768114 B AU 2000-27328 20000120

FDT AU 2000027328 A Based on WO 2000042961; EP 1143897 A2 Based on WO

2000042961; BR 2000007662 A Based on WO 2000042961; CZ 2001002573 A3 Based

on WO 2000042961; JP 2002535041 W Based on WO 2000042961; MX 2001007417 A1
Based on WO 2000042961; AU 768114 B Previous Publ. AU 2000027328, Based on
WO 2000042961

PRAI US 1999-116565P 19990121; US 2000-487916
20000119

IC ICM A47K007-03; A61F013-15; A61K007-00; A61K007-50
ICS A61K007-075; A61K009-70; B32B005-26; C11D017-04

AB WO 200042961 A UPAB: 20000918

NOVELTY - Disposable cleansing article comprises a water insoluble
substrate made of a first layer having a water flux rate of 0.4-20
cm³cm-2s-1 with a second attached layer enclosing a surfactant cleanser.

USE - Useful for cleaning skin and hair, cleaning marine vehicles,
cars, domestic surfaces, dishes and animals. The article is used for
applying other useful substances to surfaces e.g. waxes, conditioners and
ultraviolet radiation protectants. The article may be used as part of a
kit containing other items for cleaning or providing treatments to the
target.

ADVANTAGE - The article avoids the need to carry and use a separate
washcloth or sponge which may become malodorous and unhygienic after its
first use.

Dwg.0/7

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A12-V04A; A12-V04C; B10-A09B; B10-B01B; B10-C04E; B10-E04C; B10-J02;
B12-M09; B14-R02; D09-A01; F04-E04

TECH UPTX: 20000918

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred article: The first layer
comprises a formed film or a formed composite film. The second layer
comprises a **nonwoven**, a sponge, polymeric netted mesh, a formed
film and/or a formed composite film. The water flux rate is 5-120
cm³cm-2s-1. The article optionally also has one or more additional layers
selected from foams, corrugated materials and/or macroscopically expanded
materials. The flux differential between the first and second layer is at
least 2.5 cm³cm-2s-1.

The article has a third layer adjacent to the exterior surface of the
first layer and a therapeutic benefit component adjacent to the substrate.

ABEX UPTX: 20000918

ADMINISTRATION - The article is applied to the skin or hair after wetting
the article with water. The article is then gently rubbed against the area
to be cleaned.

EXAMPLE - A cleansing component was prepared by shaving a 53g bar of soap
containing (in weight%): sodium cocyl isethionate (27.77), paraffin (16.72),
sodium alkyl glycerol sulfonate (14.9), soaps (11.41), glycerine (8.57),
water (5.5), stearic acid (5.74), sodium isethionate (3.04) sodium
chloride (1.41), EDTA (0.1), etidronic acid (0.1), polyox (0.03), perfume
(0.7) and miscellaneous (including pigments) (4.01). The shavings were
mixed with glycerin (37 g), water (9.5 g) and perfume (0.5 g) before
heating to 200degreesF while stirring.

The mixture was cold-milled on a standard 3-roll mill and stored in a
sealed container. A 9 x 8 2-ply cellulose sheet (embossed paper
towel) with a 100 mesh microapertured thermoplastic film sheet
US4629643 was heat sealed. A similar sheet of the same size with the
microapertures in one direction and the macroapertures in the other was
prepared. The cleansing mixture (20 g) was added to the male side of the
first sheet and the second sheet (cellulose side down) was placed over the
cleanser. The edges were flattened, smoothed and sealed with an impulse
sealer.

L41 ANSWER 22 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2000-399941 [34] WPIX

CR 2002-255552 [30]

DNN N2000-299606 DNC C2000-120770

TI Dressings and bandages comprise an absorbent substrate with a coating which disperses an active ingredient.

DC B05 D22 P32 P34 P73

IN DE CARVALHO SCAMILLA ALEDO, M AINC; DE OLIVEIRA, D S; MEIZANIS, J J; RANGEL, F E F; OLIVEIRA, D S; DE CARVALHO SCAMILLA, A; RANGEL, F E; DE OLIVEIRA, D; SCAMILLA ALEDO, M A D C; ALEDO, M A D C S; OLIVEIRA, D

PA (JOHJ) JOHNSON & JOHNSON CONSUMER CO INC; (JOHJ) JOHNSON & JOHNSON; (DOLI-I) DE OLIVEIRA D A; (MEIZ-I) MEIZANIS J J; (RANG-I) RANGEL F E F; (ALED-I) SCAMILLA ALEDO M A D C; (ALED-I) ALEDO M A D C S; (OLIV-I) OLIVEIRA D A

CYC 90

PI WO 2000030694 A1 20000602 (200034)* EN 60 A61L015-44 <--

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL
OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES
FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS
LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ
TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2000018252 A 20000613 (200043) <--

BR 9915621 A 20010814 (200154) A61L015-44

EP 1133325 A1 20010919 (200155) EN A61L015-44

R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
RO SE SI

CN 1328475 A 20011226 (200227) A61L015-44

ZA 2001005134 A 20020828 (200264) 68 A61L000-00

JP 2002530157 W 20020917 (200276) 47 A61F013-00

US 2003086963 A1 20030508 (200337) A61L015-00

US 6599525 B2 20030729 (200354) A61L015-00

MX 2001005192 A1 20020401 (200363) A61F013-02

US 2003203015 A1 20031030 (200372) A61L015-00

ADT WO 2000030694 A1 WO 1999-US27552 19991119; AU 2000018252 A
AU 2000-18252 19991119; BR 9915621 A BR 1999-15621
19991119, WO 1999-US27552 19991119; EP 1133325 A1 EP
1999-961733 19991119, WO 1999-US27552 19991119; CN 1328475
A CN 1999-813637 19991119; ZA 2001005134 A ZA 2001-5134
20010621; JP 2002530157 W WO 1999-US27552 19991119, JP
2000-583575 19991119; US 2003086963 A1 Cont of US 1998-199142
19981124, Cont of US 2000-608412 20000630, Cont of US
2000-752023 20001228, US 2002-200843 20020722; US 6599525 B2
Cont of US 1998-199142 19981124, Cont of US 2000-608412
20000630, Cont of US 2000-752023 20001228, US 2002-200843
20020722; MX 2001005192 A1 WO 1999-US27552 19991119, MX
2001-5192 20010523; US 2003203015 A1 Cont of US 1998-199142
19981124, Cont of US 2000-608412 20000630, Cont of US
2000-752023 20001228, Div ex US 2002-200843 20020722, US 2003-459874
20030612

FDT AU 2000018252 A Based on WO 2000030694; BR 9915621 A Based on WO
2000030694; EP 1133325 A1 Based on WO 2000030694; JP 2002530157 W Based on
WO 2000030694; MX 2001005192 A1 Based on WO 2000030694; US 2003203015 A1
Div ex US 6599525

PRAI US 1998-199142 19981124; US 2000-608412
20000630; US 2000-752023 20001228; US
2002-200843 20020722; US 2003-459874 20030612

IC ICM A61F013-00; A61F013-02; A61L000-00; A61L015-00; A61L015-44
ICS A61K009-70; A61K031-045; A61K031-07; A61K031-14;
A61K031-167; A61K031-245; A61K031-355; A61K035-78; B32B027-04;
B32B027-12

AB WO 2000030694 A UPAB: 20031107
NOVELTY - Dressings and bandages comprise an absorbent substrate, which is
a passive dispenser of an active ingredient, with a discontinuous coating
which is non-adherent to the skin and disperses an active ingredient.
USE - As dressings or bandages e.g. for treating wounds.

FS CPI GMPI
 FA AB; DCN
 MC CPI: B02-Z; B03-L; B12-M02D; B14-C01; B14-C03; B14-C07; B14-C08; B14-F08;
 B14-G02A; B14-N17; B14-R01; D09-C

TECH UPTX: 20000718

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Material: The absorbent substrate is woven, knitted or **non-woven** fabric, or foam. The discontinuous coating covers 1-99 (preferably 20-80) % of the absorbent substrate, and is a semi-solid composition having an ointment-like feel, and is configured in a regular or random pattern, e.g. straight lines, dots, geometric shapes. The coating may have a porous covering material. The bandage further comprises a backing material having a layer of adhesive on one surface.

Preferred Active Agents: The active agents are selected from antibiotics, analgesics, antipyretics, antimicrobials, antiseptics, antiallergics, anti-acne, anesthetics, antiinflammatories, hemostats, cosmetics, vitamins, vasodilators, emollients, pH regulators, antipruritics, counter-irritants, antihistamines and steroids, e.g. chlorhexidine, benzalkonium chloride, zinc bacitracin, lidocaine, trypsin, aloe vera, retinol, alpha-hydroxy acids and vitamin E. Different active agents may be present in the absorbent substrate and coating. Typically one active agent is an antiseptic and the other is an antipruritic, antibiotic, anesthetic or antiinflammatory agent, e.g. benzalkonium chloride and aloe vera.

ABEX UPTX: 20000718

EXAMPLE - A coating composition was prepared from petrolatum (79.9%), Kraton G1702 (7%), Kraton G1650 (copolymer of styrene, ethylene-butylene, styrene) (2%), Dow Corning 580 wax (mixture of stearoxytrimethylsilane and stearyl alcohol) (10%), vitamin E acetate (0.1%), aloe vera extract (1%), and BHT (0.01%). A discontinuous coating of the composition was applied to a web of absorbent substrate, comprising 65% rayon fibres and 35% polyamide fibres coated with a coating of low density polyethylene on one side, pre-impregnated with benzalkonium chloride.

L41 ANSWER 23 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2000-376205 [32] WPIX

DNC C2000-113659

TI Premoistened wipe useful as a diaper, baby wipes and towelettes comprises antimicrobial protease inhibitor.

DC D22 E14

IN OSBORNE, S E; RICHARDS, M F; ROURKE, F J

PA (PROC) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO

CYC 91

PI WO 2000027191 A1 20000518 (200032)* EN 31 A01N025-34 <--
 RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL
 OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
 W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES
 FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS
 LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL
 TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
 AU 2000014665 A 20000529 (200041) <--
 US 6207596 B1 20010327 (200119) B32B027-04
 EP 1128725 A1 20010905 (200151) EN A01N025-34
 R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
 RO SE SI
 BR 9915187 A 20010814 (200154) A01N025-34
 CN 1325266 A 20011205 (200223) A01N025-34
 KR 2001107951 A 20011207 (200236) A61K031-135
 MX 2001004711 A1 20010701 (200236) A01N025-34
 JP 2002529375 W 20020910 (200274) 33 A01N025-34
 ZA 2001003306 A 20020925 (200275) 38 A01N000-00
 EP 1128725 B1 20030326 (200323) EN A01N025-34
 R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

DE 69906355 E 20030430 (200336) A01N025-34
 ADT WO 2000027191 A1 WO 1999-US25932 19991103; AU 2000014665 A
 AU 2000-14665 19991103; US 6207596 B1 US 1998-188442
 19981109; EP 1128725 A1 EP 1999-971662 19991103, WO
 1999-US25932 19991103; BR 9915187 A BR 1999-15187 19991103,
 WO 1999-US25932 19991103; CN 1325266 A CN 1999-813073
 19991103; KR 2001107951 A KR 2001-705775 20010508; MX 2001004711 A1
 MX 2001-4711 20010509; JP 2002529375 W WO 1999-US25932 19991103,
 JP 2000-580442 19991103; ZA 2001003306 A ZA 2001-3306 20010423; EP
 1128725 B1 EP 1999-971662 19991103, WO 1999-US25932
 19991103; DE 69906355 E DE 1999-606355 19991103, EP
 1999-971662 19991103, WO 1999-US25932 19991103
 FDT AU 2000014665 A Based on WO 2000027191; EP 1128725 A1 Based on WO
 2000027191; BR 9915187 A Based on WO 2000027191; JP 2002529375 W Based on
 WO 2000027191; EP 1128725 B1 Based on WO 2000027191; DE 69906355 E Based
 on EP 1128725, Based on WO 2000027191
 PRAI US 1998-188442 19981109
 IC ICM A01N000-00; A01N025-34; A61K031-135; B32B027-04
 ICS A01N037-52; A47K007-00; A61K009-70; A61K031-155; A61K045-00
 ICA A41B017-00; A61L002-18
 AB WO 200027191 A UPAB: 20000706
 NOVELTY - Premoistened wipe comprises a **nonwoven** fibrous
 substrate which contains a liquid (0.5 - 8 g/g) of dry fiber and an
 antimicrobial protease inhibitor (0.004 - 10 weight %) of dry fiber.
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a
 skin care regimen (I) for improving or maintaining the skin health of
 wearers of disposable absorbent articles in the wearer-contacting area.
 (I) comprises:
 (a) providing a premoistened wipe (II) comprising a **non-**
woven fibrous substrate including a liquid (0.5 - 8 g/g of dry
 fiber). The liquid further comprises:
 (i) a solvent with the liquid (50 weight %) selected from oil, alcohol
 and/or water; and
 (ii) at least one antimicrobial protease inhibitor (0.0005 - 10 weight
 %);
 (b) wiping the wearer-contacting area of the skin with (II) such that
 the inhibitor is transferred to the skin;
 (c) contacting the skin with disposable absorbent article; and
 (d) repeating steps (a) through (c).
 ACTIVITY - Antimicrobial; dermatitis Serial dilutions of the
 antimicrobial agent were made in trypticase soy broth in a microtiter
 plate and the microorganism inocula were prepared. The antimicrobial
 protease inhibitor comprising the premoistened wipe exhibited a minimum
 inhibitory concentration for *Escherichia coli* of less than about 1,000 mu
 m; and the inhibitor exhibited an IC50 on purified trypsin of less than
 about 1,000 mu m.
 MECHANISM OF ACTION - Protease inhibitor.
 USE - As a disposable diaper, baby wipes and **towelettes**
 ADVANTAGE - The inhibition of deleterious fecal microorganisms and
 protease enzymes continues even after the premoistened wipe is no longer
 in contact with the skin as the wipe has the ability of cleaning skin and
 leaving behind a residue of the antimicrobial protease inhibitor.
 Dwg.0/0
 FS CPI
 FA AB; DCN
 MC CPI: D09-A01C; D09-C03; E10-A17B
 TECH UPTX: 20000706
 TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Inhibitor: The
 antimicrobial protease inhibitor is an aromatic diamidine selected from
 formula (I) and (II) (preferably from the group of pentamidine and
 hexamidine):
 X = H or OH;
 n = 3 - 12;

Y = Cl, I, Br, F or H.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Fiber: The fibers in the substrate are chemically bonded together.

ABEX UPTX: 20000706

SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS - The antimicrobial protease inhibitor is hexamidine diisethionate.

L41 ANSWER 24 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2000-353408 [31] WPIX

DNC C2000-107918

TI Cooling liquid used for headband for curing drowsiness comprises stock solution containing predetermined amounts of menthol, peppermint oil, cooling agent, alcohol, activator and paraben diluted in purified water.

DC B07 D21

PA (NAGO-N) NAGOYA SPORTS YG

CYC 1

PI JP 2000095679 A 20000404 (200031)* 4 A61K009-70 <--

ADT JP 2000095679 A JP 1998-306294 19980922

PRAI JP 1998-306294 19980922

IC ICM A61K009-70

ICS A61K007-00; A61K007-48; A61K031-045; A61P017-00

AB JP2000095679 A UPAB: 20000630

NOVELTY - In (weight%), the cooling liquid comprises a stock solution containing a mixture of menthol (1-3), peppermint oil (1-2), cooling agent (10-20), alcohols (30-60), activator (25-50), and paraben (3-6), diluted in purified water.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the headband (1), which contains a main body (2) with receipt part (4) at its backside.

USE - Used for a headband (claimed), bandanna, neckerchief, towel and washcloth for curing drowsiness or as spirit during outdoor sports.

ADVANTAGE - The cooling liquid is preserved for a long period of time. The head band containing cooling liquid provides cool feel, comfortable feel and good smell for a longer period of time, during outdoor sports.

Dwg.0/4

FS CPI

FA AB; DNC

MC CPI: B04-A10; B04-B01C1; B10-E02; B10-E04; B10-E04A; B11-C04;

D08-B

TECH UPTX: 20000630

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred process: The cooling liquid is sprayed on a fiber cloth or the fiber cloth is impregnated in cooling liquid.

L41 ANSWER 25 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2000-072724 [06] WPIX

DNN N2000-056883 DNC C2000-020856

TI Protective silk cloth for incised wounds, tumors and bedsores.

DC A96 B07 D22 F07 P32

IN TSUCHIDA, Y

PA (TSUC-I) TSUCHIDA Y

CYC 68

PI WO 9962444 A1 19991209 (200006)* JA 14 A61F013-00 <--

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL

OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW

W: AL AU BA BG BR CA CN CU CZ EE GE HR HU ID IL IS JP KR LK LT LV MK

MN MX NO NZ PL RO SG SI SK TR UA US UZ VN YU

AU 9939585 A 19991220 (200021) A61F013-00 <--

EP 1088535 A1 20010404 (200120) EN A61F013-00

R: CH DE FR GB IT LI

AU 738640 B 20010920 (200164) A61F013-00
 CN 1311649 A 20010905 (200201) A61F013-00
 KR 2001074503 A 20010804 (200210) A61F013-00
 JP 2000551705 X 20021119 (200281) A61F013-00
 US 6537933 B1 20030325 (200325) B32B027-04
 ADT WO 9962444 A1 WO 1999-JP2905 19990601; AU 9939585 A AU
 1999-39585 19990601; EP 1088535 A1 EP 1999-922612 19990601,
 WO 1999-JP2905 19990601; AU 738640 B AU 1999-39585
 19990601; CN 1311649 A CN 1999-809359 19990601; KR
 2001074503 A KR 2000-713528 20001130; JP 2000551705 X WO
 1999-JP2905 19990601, JP 2000-551705 19990601; US 6537933
 B1 WO 1999-JP2905 19990601, US 2000-701487 20001129
 FDT AU 9939585 A Based on WO 9962444; EP 1088535 A1 Based on WO 9962444; AU
 738640 B Previous Publ. AU 9939585, Based on WO 9962444; JP 2000551705 X
 Based on WO 9962444; US 6537933 B1 Based on WO 9962444
 PRAI JP 1999-39112 19990217; JP 1998-154188
 19980603
 IC ICM A61F013-00; B32B027-04
 ICS A61K009-70; A61K031-215; A61K035-78
 AB WO 9962444 A UPAB: 20000203
 NOVELTY - The protective silk cloth (1) comprises knitted woven fabric or
 non-woven fabric containing Sasa veitcii or para-benzoic
 acid ester.
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for
 protective silk cloth impregnated with Sasa veitcii and
 optionally parabenzoic acid ester in ethanol and then dried.
 USE - For protecting affected area of the body such as incised
 wounds, tumors and bedsores to help prevent suppurating.
 Dwg.0/2
 FS CPI GMPI
 FA AB; DCN
 MC CPI: A03-C01; A12-C02; A12-S05H; A12-V03A; B04-C02; B10-E02; B12-M02D;
 B14-H01; D09-C04B; F02-B02; F04-C06; F04-E04
 TECH UPTX: 20000203
 TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - TEXTILES AND PAPER - Preferred Materials: Sasa
 veitcii, at least 20% n-butyl p-hydroxy-benzoate or at least 10 % n-propyl
 p-hydroxy-benzoate is impregnated into the silk which is
 attached to a non-woven cellulose, polyester or
 polyurethane fabric or a polyurethane reinforced non-
 woven cellulose fabric.
 ABEX UPTX: 20000203
 EXAMPLE - 2 cm squares of silk cloth were impregnated with Sasa
 veitcii and inoculated with Escherichia coli IFO3972. After 9 hours at 35
 degrees C the amount of bacteria was less than 50 units compared to 4.60
 x105 units for a control.
 L41 ANSWER 26 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 AN 2000-055420 [05] WPIX
 DNC C2000-014664
 TI Blackhead removing agent and sheet with excellent blackhead removing
 properties.
 DC A14 A96 B07 D21
 IN HOSHI, M; OKABE, H
 PA (LINT-N) LINTEC CORP; (HOSH-I) HOSHI M; (OKAB-I) OKABE H
 CYC 31
 PI EP 965332 A2 19991222 (200005)* EN 24 A61K007-48 <--
 R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
 RO SE SI
 JP 11349432 A 19991221 (200010) 10 A61K007-00 <--
 JP 11349440 A 19991221 (200010) 13 A61K007-00 <--
 AU 9933175 A 19991223 (200011) A61K007-48 <--
 CA 2274294 A1 19991210 (200021) EN A61K007-48 <--
 CN 1243705 A 20000209 (200026) A61K031-765 <--

KR 2000006074 A 20000125 (200063) A61K009-70 <--
 US 2002022011 A1 20020221 (200221) A61K031-74
 US 6562357 B2 20030513 (200335) A01N025-34
 EP 965332 B1 20031112 (200380) EN A61K007-48 <--
 R: CH DE FR GB LI
 DE 69912683 E 20031218 (200407) A61K007-48 <--
 ADT EP 965332 A2 EP 1999-111168 19990608; JP 11349432 A JP
 1998-178146 19980610; JP 11349440 A JP 1998-178147 19980610
 ; AU 9933175 A AU 1999-33175 19990603; CA 2274294 A1 CA
 1999-2274294 19990609; CN 1243705 A CN 1999-110900 19990610
 ; KR 2000006074 A KR 1999-21519 19990610; US 2002022011 A1
 US 1999-327031 19990607; US 6562357 B2 US 1999-327031
 19990607; EP 965332 B1 EP 1999-111168 19990608; DE 69912683
 E DE 1999-612683 19990608, EP 1999-111168 19990608
 FDT DE 69912683 E Based on EP 965332
 PRAI JP 1998-178147 19980610; JP 1998-178146
 19980610
 IC ICM A01N025-34; A61K007-00; A61K007-48; A61K009-70;
 A61K031-74; A61K031-765
 ICS A47K007-00; A61F013-00; A61K007-02; A61K007-50; A61K031-79;
 A61K031-85; B32B027-12
 AB EP 965332 A UPAB: 20000128
 NOVELTY - A blackhead removing agent (I) comprises a water-soluble
 macromolecular compound, a filler, and a plasticizer that is compatible
 with the macromolecular compound, in which the amount of plasticizer in
 (I) is less than 0.01 parts by weight with respect to 100 parts by weight
 of the macromolecular compound.
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:
 (A) a blackhead removing sheet which comprises a blackhead removing
 layer including a removing agent (I) and a base layer supporting the
 removing layer sheet; and
 (B) a method for producing the blackhead removing sheet comprises
 preparing a base layer composed of a **non-woven** fabric
 of 0.0001-0.1 denier, preparing a removing agent (I) that contains a water
 soluble macromolecular compound, applying the (I) to one surface of the
 base layer and drying to form a blackhead removing layer; and
 (C) a method for producing a blackhead removing sheet comprising
 preparing a **non-woven** fabric base layer of 0.0001-0.1
 denier, preparing a blackhead removing layer including a removing agent
 (I) that contains a water-soluble macromolecular compound and joining the
 removing layer to one surface of the base layer using a transfer method.
 USE - As a blackhead removing agent, sheet and method for preparing
 the sheet.
 ADVANTAGE - The blackhead removing agent has excellent blackhead
 removing capabilities and can be rapidly tied. The blackhead removing
 sheet has excellent conformability to the curved surface.
 DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The diagram shows the state that
 blackheads are peeled off from the skin using a blackhead removing sheet.
 Blackhead removing sheet; 1
 Blackhead; 2
 Skin surface; 3
 Peeling portion. 4
 Dwg.1/4/4
 FS CPI
 FA AB; GI; DCN
 MC CPI: A12-V04C; B04-C03D; B11-C04; B11-C09; B12-M05; B14-R01;
 D08-B09A
 TECH UPTX: 20000128
 TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Composition: The
 plasticizer has a boiling point of 120 degreesC or higher at ordinary
 pressure. The macromolecular compound has an average molecular weight of
 10000 to 3000000 and includes a copolymer of N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone and
 vinyl acetate as a primary component. The copolymerization ratio of the

copolymer of N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone and vinyl acetate is within the range of 5:95 to 95:5. The amount of filler which has a mean particle diameter of 5 nm-50 µm is less than 120 parts by weight with respect to 100 parts by weight of the macromolecular compound and is preferably an inorganic filler. (I) contains water and/or a 1-4C monohydric alcohol as a solvent. The blackhead removing sheet base layer is formed from a porous material which is a **non-woven** fabric of 0.0001-0.1 denier and has a basis weight of 20-200 g/m² and the blackhead removing layer has a thickness of 0.05-1 mm and is partly **impregnated** or embedded in the base layer. A hydrophilic or hydrophobic treatment is carried out on at least 1 surface of the base layer.

ABEX

UPTX: 20000128

EXAMPLE - Silica (20 parts by weight), titanium dioxide (1), water (50), ethanol (50) and a **preservative** (0.1) were added to a solution of a copolymer of N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone and vinyl acetate (100) and the ingredients were mixed thoroughly to give a blackhead removing agent. The agent was applied to the treated surface of a polyethylene terephthalate film which had been release treated on one side and then dried to form a blackhead removing layer 0.17 mm thick. A base layer of polyester **nonwoven** fabric 0.0007 denier, 40 g/m², 0.45 mm thick was overlapped on the blackhead removing layer, forming a 3-layered blackhead removing sheet consisting of the release liner film, the blackhead removing layer and the base layer.

L41 ANSWER 27 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1999-601445 [51] WPIX

DNC C1999-175071

TI Steam generating pad for application to the skin.

DC B07 P32 P34

IN OKAWA, W; ONO, S; OTSUJI, K; UMEDA, T; YOSHIHARA, T

PA (KAOS) KAO CORP

CYC 22

PI WO 9951174 A1 19991014 (199951)* EN 43 A61F007-03 <--

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

W: CN US

JP 11342147 A 19991214 (200009) 10 A61F007-00 <--

EP 1066004 A1 20010110 (200103) EN A61F007-03

R: DE FR GB

CN 1299256 A 20010613 (200158) A61F007-03

TW 495547 A 20020721 (200329) A61F007-08

US 6629964 B1 20031007 (200374) A61F013-00

ADT WO 9951174 A1 WO 1999-JP1749 19990402; JP 11342147 A JP

1999-56275 19990303; EP 1066004 A1 EP 1999-910821 19990402,

WO 1999-JP1749 19990402; CN 1299256 A CN 1999-805684

19990402; TW 495547 A TW 1999-105370 19990403; US 6629964

B1 WO 1999-JP1749 19990402, US 2000-623521 20001003

FDT EP 1066004 A1 Based on WO 9951174; US 6629964 B1 Based on WO 9951174

PRAI JP 1999-56275 19990303; JP 1998-91790

19980403

IC ICM A61F007-00; A61F007-03; A61F007-08; A61F013-00

ICS A61K009-70; A61K047-02; A61M015-00; A61M037-00; C09K005-02

AB WO 9951174 A UPAB: 19991207

NOVELTY - The steam generator is placed to the skin or mucous membranes employing an oxidation reaction of a metal powder and a means for regulating the temperature to 50 deg. C or less. The unit has a generation section (2) where the composition (1) is held in a moisture permeable bag (2i) with a temperature-regulating material (3) on top. An outer (4) bag holds it together with a sealed bag (5) further outside.

USE - Steam-generating unit for body parts e.g. scalp, shoulders, neck, face, hips, buttocks, feet, hand or arms. It may also be applied to mucous membranes such as eyes, nose or throat.

ADVANTAGE - The steam generated is at a safe temperature and may be used for longer than the conventional 'hot towel' technique.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - Figures of a top and cross-sectional view of the steam-generating unit.

Composition 1

Generation section 2

Moisture permeable bag 2i

Temperature regulating material 3

Outer bag 4

Sealed bag 5

Dwg.1/7

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; GI

MC CPI: B11-C04; B14-N17

TECH UPTX: 19991207

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - A sheet with moisture permeation using fabrics or a mixture of artificial fibers such as nylon, vinylon, polyester, rayon, acetate, acrylic, polyethylene polypropylene or polyvinyl chloride. Gas impermeable sheets as polyamide, polyester, polyvinylidene chloride, polyurethane, polystyrene, ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer with micropores can be used.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - The system generates steam at a rate of 0.01-0.5 mg/cm².min or more from a composition that comprises a metal powder, salts, and water through a moisture permeable sheet. A pharmaceutical or cosmetic composition that is more readily absorbed in combination with steam may be present, preferably in the adhesive layer of the device. The temperature is regulated by the presence of a structure made of a woven or **non-woven** fabric; paper; porous film or porous sheet molded from plastic, natural rubber, rebuilt rubber or synthetic rubber; foamed plastic with through holes or metal foil with through holes.

ABEX UPTX: 19991207

EXAMPLE - A steam generating composition was prepared by mixing 1 part of water-absorbing polymer, 3 parts of silica gel and 10 parts by weight of aqueous 12.5 wt% NaCl solution and 10 g of iron powder. Samples of the steam generating composition (3 g) were packed into 3 x 3 cm small square bags composed of a vinyl coated sheet on one side and a sheet of moisture permeable **non woven** fabric on the other. The bag was placed and anchored on its non-permeable side to a **non woven** support and a 'stack' of temperature regulating material placed on top of the moisture-permeable material. The 'stack' was made up of one layer of paper, 2 layers of **non-woven** fabric, 1 layer of paper and another 2 layers of **non-woven** fabric piled on top of each other. Assembled unit was placed in a moisture-permeable outer bag and then sealed in an air-tight bag to obtain the finished product. In tests the unit was removed from the air-tight bag and the amount and temperature of the steam released recorded and compared with commercially available chemical pocket heaters. The test unit produced steam at a rate of 1.10 mg/cm².min at a maximum temperature of 47 degrees C. The minimum temperature was 42 degrees C. Almost no steam was generated from the comparative pocket heaters, and the steam generated from a hair curling system was at 84 degrees C, clearly not suitable for use on skin.

L41 ANSWER 28 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1999-585827 [50] WPIX

DNC C1999-170877

TI Band for swollen calf and ankle - consists of thin strip of predetermined length of **non-woven** fabric **impregnated** with liquid comprising menthol and herb extract.

DC B05 B07 D22

PA (AIAN-N) AIAN KK

CYC 1

PI JP 11255659 A 19990921 (199950)* 7 A61K035-78 <--

ADT JP 11255659 A JP 1998-80411 19980311
PRAI JP 1998-80411 19980311
IC ICM A61K035-78
ICS A61K009-70; A61K031-045
AB JP 11255659 A UPAB: 19991201
NOVELTY - A thin strip of non-woven fabric of predetermined length is impregnated with a liquid mixture comprising menthol and herb extract.
USE - For swollen calf and ankle.
ADVANTAGE - The band reduces swelling of calf muscle and provides relaxation and cool feel to the leg. DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure illustrates the band wound around the leg. (a) Band; ; (3) Calf; ; (4) Ankle.
Dwg.4/5
FS CPI
FA AB; GI; DCN
MC CPI: B04-A10; B04-C02A; B10-E04A; B10-E04C; B14-C03; B14-J05A; D09-C04B

L41 ANSWER 29 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1999-352781 [30] WPIX
DNC C1999-104378
TI Packing composition in a shape of sheet - comprising water-soluble polymer and active agent containing water impregnated in or coated on specified fabric.
DC A96 B07 D22
PA (KAOS) KAO CORP
CYC 1
PI JP 11130664 A 19990518 (199930)* 7 A61K009-70 <--
ADT JP 11130664 A JP 1997-314605 19971031
PRAI JP 1997-314605 19971031
IC ICM A61K009-70
ICS A61K007-00; A61K007-48
AB JP 11130664 A UPAB: 19990802
Packing composition in a shape of sheet, comprises a composition comprising 1 to 30 wt % of water-soluble polymer and active agent containing 30 wt % or more of water, which is impregnated in or coated on a non-woven fabric containing 70 wt % or more or synthetic fiber, the fiber density being 0.07 g/cm³ or more and fiber having 4d or less.
ADVANTAGE - The sheet is used as cataplasm, etc. and high dimension stability, etc. can be attained.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: A12-B02B; A12-S05G; A12-V03D; B04-C02D; B04-C03B; B04-N02; B11-C06; B12-M02C; D09-C04A

L41 ANSWER 30 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1999-313146 [26] WPIX
DNN N1999-233909 DNC C1999-092468
TI Web material, used in e.g. nappies - has two regions coated with different skin care compositions.
DC A26 A96 D22 F07 P32
IN ELDER, G L; MILLER, S W; ROE, D C; SCHULTE, T E; VANRIJSWIJCK, L G S; SPALDING VAN RIJSWIJCK, L G
PA (PROC) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO
CYC 85
PI WO 9922684 A1 19990514 (199926)* EN 79 A61F013-15 <--
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL
OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE
GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG
MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG

UZ VN YU ZW

ZA 9809697	A	19990728 (199935)	76	A61F000-00	<--
AU 9898091	A	19990524 (199940)		A61F013-15	<--
EP 1027022	A1	20000816 (200040)	EN	A61F013-15	<--
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE					
US 6120783	A	20000919 (200048)		A61K009-70	<--
BR 9814836	A	20001003 (200053)		A61F013-15	<--
CN 1283094	A	20010207 (200129)		A61F013-15	
US 6290979	B1	20010918 (200157)		A61K009-70	<--
KR 2001031607	A	20010416 (200163)		A61F013-15	
MX 2000004194	A1	20001101 (200163)		A61F013-15	<--
JP 2001521994	W	20011113 (200204)	103	D06M013-00	
EP 1027022	B1	20030820 (200356)	EN	A61F013-15	
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE					
DE 69817388	E	20030925 (200371)		A61F013-15	
TW 539554	A	20030701 (200379)		A61F013-15	
ES 2205564	T3	20040501 (200431)		A61F013-15	
CA 2305551	C	20040525 (200436)	EN	A61F013-15	

ADT WO 9922684 A1 WO 1998-US22057 19981019; ZA 9809697 A ZA 1998-9697 19981023; AU 9898091 A AU 1998-98091 19981019; EP 1027022 A1 EP 1998-952373 19981019, WO 1998-US22057 19981019; US 6120783 A US 1997-961879 19971031; BR 9814836 A BR 1998-14836 19981019, WO 1998-US22057 19981019; CN 1283094 A CN 1998-812659 19981019; US 6290979 B1 Div ex US 1997-961879 19971031, US 2000-533005 20000322; KR 2001031607 A KR 2000-704658 20000428; MX 2000004194 A1 MX 2000-4194 20000428; JP 2001521994 W WO 1998-US22057 19981019, JP 2000-518625 19981019; EP 1027022 B1 EP 1998-952373 19981019, WO 1998-US22057 19981019; DE 69817388 E DE 1998-617388 19981019, EP 1998-952373 19981019, WO 1998-US22057 19981019; TW 539554 A TW 1998-118141 19990208; ES 2205564 T3 EP 1998-952373 19981019; CA 2305551 C CA 1998-2305551 19981019, WO 1998-US22057 19981019

FDT AU 9898091 A Based on WO 9922684; EP 1027022 A1 Based on WO 9922684; BR 9814836 A Based on WO 9922684; US 6290979 B1 Div ex US 6120783; JP 2001521994 W Based on WO 9922684; EP 1027022 B1 Based on WO 9922684; DE 69817388 E Based on EP 1027022, Based on WO 9922684; ES 2205564 T3 Based on EP 1027022; CA 2305551 C Based on WO 9922684

PRAI US 1997-961879 19971031; US 2000-533005 20000322

IC ICM A61F000-00; A61F013-15; A61K009-70; D06M013-00
ICS A61F005-44; A61F013-472; A61F013-49; A61F013-511; A61L015-16; B32B000-00

AB WO 9922684 A UPAB: 19990707
NOVELTY - Web material has two regions coated with different skin care composition.
USE - The web is used to form an absorbent article. The web materials can be used in a wide range of articles for both durable and disposable articles. They are particularly useful in disposable absorbent articles such as disposable nappies, incontinent briefs, training pants and sanitary towels.
ADVANTAGE - The articles are used to maintain and/or improve the skin health of the wearer upon transfer during use, for example, to provide a skin protective barrier or a therapeutic benefit; to minimise the abrasion between the cuffs and skin in the area where the cuffs contact the wearer's skin, resulting in less skin irritation; to improve BM clean up on the skin, or to improve the barrier properties of the cuffs.
Dwg.11/14

FS CPI GMPI
FA AB; GI
MC CPI: A12-V01; A12-V03A; D09-C03; D09-C04; D09-E; F04-C01; F04-E04

AN 1999-254315 [21] WPIX
DNC C1999-074340
TI Disposable, single use, cleansing and conditioning article for skin and hair.
DC A96 B05 B07 D21 D22 E19 P32
IN CABELL, D W; HASENOEHRL, E J; MCATEE, D M; NISSING, N J; FJELSTAD, H K
PA (PROC) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO; (FJEL-I) FJELSTAD H K
CYC 83
PI WO 9913861 A1 19990325 (199921)* EN 84 A61K007-50 <--
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL
PT SD SE SZ UG ZW
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE
GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG
MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG
UZ VN YU ZW
ZA 9808057 A 19990428 (199922) 82 A61K000-00 <--
AU 9887455 A 19990405 (199933) <--
US 5971756 A 19991026 (199952) A61C019-04 <--
EP 1011630 A1 20000628 (200035) EN <--
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE
BR 9811789 A 20000905 (200048) <--
CZ 2000000891 A3 20001011 (200060) A61K007-50 <--
US 6153208 A 20001128 (200063) A01N025-34 <--
CN 1277548 A 20001220 (200121) A61K007-50 <--
AU 735421 B 20010705 (200143) A61K007-50
KR 2001023946 A 20010326 (200161) A61K007-50
JP 2001516712 W 20011002 (200172) 120 A61K007-50
MX 2000002591 A1 20010601 (200235) A61K007-50
EP 1011630 B1 20021016 (200276) EN A61K007-50
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE
DE 69808790 E 20021121 (200302) A61K007-50
ES 2186199 T3 20030501 (200341) A61K007-50
ADT WO 9913861 A1 WO 1998-IB1362 19980831; ZA 9808057 A ZA
1998-8057 19980903; AU 9887455 A AU 1998-87455 19980831; US
5971756 A CIP of US 1996-627886 19960403, US 1998-72440
19980504; EP 1011630 A1 EP 1998-938871 19980831, WO
1998-IB1362 19980831; BR 9811789 A BR 1998-11789 19980831,
WO 1998-IB1362 19980831; CZ 2000000891 A3 WO 1998-IB1362
19980831, CZ 2000-891 19980831; US 6153208 A
Provisional US 1997-58608P 19970912, Provisional US
1998-72440P 19980126, Provisional US 1998-85495P 19980514,
US 1998-152034 19980911; CN 1277548 A CN 1998-810599
19980831; AU 735421 B AU 1998-87455 19980831; KR 2001023946
A KR 2000-702651 20000313; JP 2001516712 W WO 1998-IB1362
19980831, JP 2000-511485 19980831; MX 2000002591 A1 MX
2000-2591 20000314; EP 1011630 B1 EP 1998-938871 19980831,
WO 1998-IB1362 19980831; DE 69808790 E DE 1998-608790
19980831, EP 1998-938871 19980831, WO 1998-IB1362
19980831; ES 2186199 T3 EP 1998-938871 19980831
FDT AU 9887455 A Based on WO 9913861; US 5971756 A CIP of US 5810586; EP
1011630 A1 Based on WO 9913861; BR 9811789 A Based on WO 9913861; CZ
2000000891 A3 Based on WO 9913861; AU 735421 B Previous Publ. AU 9887455,
Based on WO 9913861; JP 2001516712 W Based on WO 9913861; EP 1011630 B1
Based on WO 9913861; DE 69808790 E Based on EP 1011630, Based on WO
9913861; ES 2186199 T3 Based on EP 1011630
PRAI US 1998-85495P 19980514; US 1997-58608P
19970912; US 1998-72440P 19980126;
US 1996-627886 19960403; US 1998-72440
19980504; US 1998-152034 19980911
IC ICM A01N025-34; A61C019-04; A61K000-00; A61K007-50
ICS A61K007-06; A61K007-075; A61K007-42; A61K009-70
AB WO 9913861 A UPAB: 20011203
NOVELTY - Disposable, single use, personal care cleansing and conditioning

article comprises a substrate with a second part which is less wet extensible than a first part and **surfactant** added onto or **impregnated** into the substrate.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Disposable, single use personal care cleansing and conditioning article comprises:

(a) a water insoluble substrate, having at least a second part which is less wet extensible than at least a first part and

(b) at least 1 lathering **surfactant** added onto or **impregnated** into the substrate.

USE - Used for cleansing and conditioning skin and hair after wetting with water.

ADVANTAGE - The substrate improves lathering at low **surfactant** levels, increases cleansing and exfoliation, optimizes delivery and deposition of conditioning ingredients, and provides desirable characteristics such as texture, thickness and bulk. The conditioning component is delivered to the skin or hair with a deposition consistency of at least 60%. The article is mild to skin and hair.

Dwg.0/7

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A12-V04A; A12-V04C; B01-D02; B05-A01B; B10-C04E; B10-E02; B11-B; B11-C04; B14-R01; B14-R02; D08-B03; D08-B09A; D09-A; E01; E05-A; E10-C04F; E10-E02F1

TECH UPTX: 19990603

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Article: The article also comprises a conditioning component added onto or **impregnated** into the substrate. The **surfactant** comprises 0.5-12.5% of the substrate and the conditioning component 0.05-99% of the substrate. The conditioning component has a lipid hardness value of greater than 0.02 (preferably greater than 0.05) kg.

The article also comprises an active ingredient comprising an anti-acne or anti-wrinkle agent, skin barrier repair active, non-steroidal cosmetic soothing active, non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent, topical anesthetic, artificial tanning agent or accelerator, skin lightening agent, sebum stimulator, sebum inhibitor, antimicrobial or antifungal agent, sunscreen active and/or **antioxidant**, preferably e.g. salicylic acid, benzoyl peroxide, retinol, ibuprofen, lidocaine or lactic acid.

The first layer comprises a creped paper web and the second layer comprises a **nonwoven** web. Parts of the first layer are adhesively bonded to the second layer so that wet extension of the first layer in the plane of the first layer is inhibited.

The article has a wet to dry caliper ratio of greater than 1.0 and generates an average lather volume of at least 30 ml on wetting.

The conditioning agents are delivered to the skin or hair with a deposition consistency of at least 60%.

Preferred **Surfactant**: The **surfactant** includes anionic **surfactants** preferably sarcosinates, sulfates, isethionates, phosphates, taurates, lactylates and/or glutamates, nonionic **surfactants**, e.g. amine oxides, alkyl glucosides, alkyl polyglucosides, polyhydroxy fatty acid amides, alkoxyated fatty acid esters and/or sucrose esters and amphoteric **surfactants**, e.g. betaines, sultaines, hydroxysultaines, alkyliminoacetates, iminodialkanoates and/or aminoalkanoates.

Preferred Conditioning Component: The conditioning component comprises e.g. paraffin, mineral oil, petrolatum, cholesterol, stearyl alcohol, palmitic acid, glyceryl tribehenate, lanolin wax or beeswax. The conditioning component comprises an internal phase comprising at least 1 water soluble conditioning agent and an external phase comprising at least 1 oil soluble conditioning agent and at least 1 lipid hardening material.

ABEX UPTX: 19990603

EXAMPLE - A mixture was prepared comprising 0-25% hydroxyethylcellulose, 0.25% guar gum, 0.1% disodium EDTA, 3.33% sodium lauroyl sarcosinate,

3.33% cocamidopropyl betaine, 3.33% decyl polyglucoside, 0.25% methyl paraben, 0.3% phenoxyethanol, 0.3% benzyl alcohol, 2% butylene glycol, 0.15% propyl paraben and water. The mixture was applied to a **nonwoven** substrate and dried.

A lipid phase was prepared comprising 48% sucrose ester of fatty acid cottonate, 12% sucrose ester of fatty acid behenate, 10% petrolatum, 5% tribehenin and 25% 10-30C cholesterol/lanosterol esters and applied in a liquid/molten state to the substrate, then cooled.

The resulting article was used by wetting with water and was useful for simultaneously cleansing skin or hair and depositing conditioning agents onto the skin or hair.

L41 ANSWER 32 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 AN 1999-226086 [19] WPIX
 DNN N1999-168323 DNC C1999-066420
 TI Support for plasters - comprises resin and **non-woven** fabric laminate having flexibility and self-supporting properties.
 DC A96 B07 D22 F04 P73
 PA (SEKI) SEKISUI CHEM IND CO LTD
 CYC 1
 PI JP 11060474 A 19990302 (199919)* 6 A61K009-70 <--
 ADT JP 11060474 A JP 1997-224874 19970821
 PRAI JP 1997-224874 19970821
 IC ICM A61K009-70
 ICS B32B005-02
 AB JP 11060474 A UPAB: 19990518
 Support for plasters has a resin film layer laminated on at least one side of a **nonwoven** fabric of a basis weight of at least 40 g/m2 and a bulk density of at most 0.4 g/cm3 and the layer has its thickness **impregnated** into the fabric to at least 8 mu m. Preferably, the layer is 20-60 mu m thick.
 ADVANTAGE - The support has good self-supporting and adhering properties without sticking of the adhesive layer and bending and good flexibility and a good feel in use. The specified thickness of the film layer controls occurrence of fibre rubbish on half-cutting.
 Dwg.0/4
 FS CPI GMPI
 FA AB; DCN
 MC CPI: A12-S05G; A12-V03A; B04-C03B; B11-C06; B12-M02D; D09-C04B; F02-C01; F04-E04

L41 ANSWER 33 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 AN 1999-226072 [19] WPIX
 DNC C1999-066406
 TI New safe and clean skin protection pad - useful for effectively treating rough skin.
 DC A96 B07 D21
 PA (TATS-I) TATSUMOTO K
 CYC 1
 PI JP 11060459 A 19990302 (199919)* 4 A61K007-48 <--
 ADT JP 11060459 A JP 1997-226849 19970822
 PRAI JP 1997-226849 19970822
 IC ICM A61K007-48
 ICS A61K007-00; A61K009-70
 AB JP 11060459 A UPAB: 19990518
 A skin protection pad for remedying rough skin is new and comprises padding material consisting of a (**non**)woven fabric **impregnated** with an oil ingredient and a cover material covering the padding material. The oil ingredient is a plant oil and the pad has an adhesive layer in the periphery of the back surface.
 USE - The pad is useful for treating rough skin due to dryness and/or aging.

ADVANTAGE - The pad ensures safe and effective penetration of oil ingredients into any part of the skin through easy application without soiling clothes. The invention makes domestic edible and plant oils available as an extender and the adhesive layer ensures effective fixing.

Dwg.0/2

FS CPI

FA AB

MC CPI: A12-S05F; A12-S05G; A12-V04C; B04-B01C1; B12-M02D; B14-N17;
D09-C04B

L41 ANSWER 34 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1999-119789 [10] WPIX

CR 1997-372061 [34]

DNC C1999-034824

TI Supported polyionic hydrogels - are useful as a bandage which may contain an active agent.

DC A96 B07 D22

IN DUMITRIU, S; GUTTMANN, H; KAHANE, I

PA (ISRA) ISRAEL FIBER INST STATE ISRAEL MIN IND; (YISS) YISSUM RES & DEV CO

CYC 1

PI US 5858392 A 19990112 (199910)* EN 5 A61K009-70 <--

ADT US 5858392 A CIP of US 1995-409264 19950322, US 1997-806218
19970226

FDT US 5858392 A CIP of US 5648252

PRAI IL 1994-109079 19940322

IC ICM A61K009-70

ICS C12N005-00; C12N011-10; C12N011-12

AB US 5858392 A UPAB: 19990310

A supported polyionic hydrogel is formed by impregnating a support material (stable woven material, non-woven material, knitted material or natural or synthetic polymer material) with a solution of an anionic polysaccharide (xanthan, dicarboxystarch or dicarboxycellulose) and chitosan so that the polysaccharide and chitosan react while impregnated in the support material.

USE - The supported hydrogel is useful as a bandage which may contain an active agent, e.g. an enzyme, antibody-producing cells or water soluble drugs (e.g. antimicrobial agents or chlorhexidine).

ADVANTAGE - The bandages even without active materials show improved microbiology and healing properties and reduced contamination compared to gauze pads.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A03-A00A; A12-V01; A12-V03A; B04-C02; B04-C02A; B04-C02B; B04-C02E3;
B12-M02D; B14-A01; D09-C04B

L41 ANSWER 35 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1998-245568 [22] WPIX

CR 1999-090054 [08]

DNC C1998-076669

TI Sheet shaped square stopper plug removal packing agent manufacturing method for human skin - involves impregnating packing agent layer formed by laminating vinyl acetate and copolymer of N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone with backing layer such as non-woven fabric.

DC A14 A96 D21

IN HOSHI, M; OKABE, H; SUZUKI, E

PA (LINT-N) LINTEC CORP

CYC 25

PI JP 10077212 A 19980324 (199822)* 9 A61K007-00 <--

KR 98024262 A 19980706 (199926) <--

WO 9948463 A1 19990930 (199948)# JA A61K007-00 <--

RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
W: AT AU BR CA NZ
AU 9869904 A 19991018 (200009)# A61K007-00 <--
BR 9806290 A 20000411 (200031)# A61K007-00 <--
NZ 332603 A 19991129 (200031)# A61K007-48 <--
EP 1013255 A1 20000628 (200035)# EN A61K007-00 <--
R: BE DE FR GB IE
US 6190683 B1 20010220 (200112) A61K009-70 <--
CN 1183956 A 19980610 (200254) A61K007-48 <--
ADT JP 10077212 A JP 1996-252502 19960903; KR 98024262 A KR
1997-45480 19970902; WO 9948463 A1 WO 1998-JP1223 19980320;
AU 9869904 A AU 1998-69904 19980320, WO 1998-JP1223
19980320; BR 9806290 A BR 1998-6290 19980320, WO
1998-JP1223 19980320; NZ 332603 A NZ 1998-332603 19980320,
WO 1998-JP1223 19980320; EP 1013255 A1 EP 1998-909801
19980320, WO 1998-JP1223 19980320; US 6190683 B1 US
1997-919744 19970828; CN 1183956 A CN 1997-120680 19970902
FDT AU 9869904 A Based on WO 9948463; BR 9806290 A Based on WO 9948463; EP
1013255 A1 Based on WO 9948463
PRAI JP 1996-252502 19960903; WO 1998-JP1223
19980320; AU 1998-69904 19980320;
BR 1998-6290 19980320; NZ 1998-332603
19980320; EP 1998-909801 19980320
IC ICM A61K007-00; A61K007-48; A61K009-70
ICS A01N025-34; A61L015-16
AB JP 10077212 A UPAB: 20020823
The method involves **impregnating** or embedding a backing layer
(2) consisting of a porous and flexible material such as **non-**
woven fabrics with a pack agent layer (3). The pack agent layer is
formed by laminating vinyl acetate and copolymer of N- vinyl-2-pyrrolidone
which is a principal component.
USE - Sheet shaped square stopper plug removal packing agent
manufacturing method for human skin.
ADVANTAGE - Provides efficient and easy removal capacity. Enables
cleaning up pore of skin by simple operation. Maintains satisfactory
condition of skin.
Dwg.2/2
FS CPI
FA AB; GI
MC CPI: A04-D05A; A04-F08; A11-B09A1; A12-V04C; D08-B09A
L41 ANSWER 36 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1997-536829 [50] WPIX
DNN N1997-446785 DNC C1997-171784
TI Medicinal **towel** and plaster for hyperosteogenia.
DC B04 D22 P33
IN WANG, Y
PA (WANG-I) WANG Y
CYC 1
PI CN 1128165 A 19960807 (199750)* 1 A61K035-78 <--
ADT CN 1128165 A CN 1995-117844 19951215
PRAI CN 1995-117844 19951215
IC ICM A61K035-78
ICS A61J003-00; A61K009-70
AB CN 1128165 A UPAB: 19971217
Medicinal **towel** and plaster are used for treating
hyperosteogenia. Chinese medicine liquid, electrolyte, preservative,
activator and moisture maintaining agent are mixed as a liquid which is
either used to soak carrier to produce medicinal **towel** or mixed
with gelatin to produce medicinal plaster. The medicinal **towel**
and plaster are suitable for curing hyperosteogenia in both hospital and
household use.
Dwg.0/0

FS CPI GMPI
 FA AB
 MC CPI: B04-A08C2; B04-A10; B04-N02; B14-N01; D09-C04B

L41 ANSWER 37 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 AN 1997-146627 [14] WPIX
 DNN N1997-121223 DNC C1997-046951
 TI Medical dressing carrier fabric - contains added fibres or threads to increase its strength.
 DC A96 D22 F07 P32
 IN BODENSCHATZ, S; HIMMELSBACH, P
 PA (BEIE) BEIERSDORF AG
 CYC 9

PI DE 19531291 A1 19970227 (199714)* 4 A61K009-70 <--
 EP 761187 A1 19970312 (199715) GE 6 A61F013-00 <--
 R: AT BE DE ES FR GB IT NL
 EP 761187 B1 20000503 (200026) GE A61F013-00 <--
 R: AT BE DE ES FR GB IT NL
 DE 59605108 G 20000608 (200034) A61F013-00 <--
 US 6074965 A 20000613 (200035) A61L015-07 <--
 ES 2146815 T3 20000816 (200044) A61F013-00 <--

ADT DE 19531291 A1 DE 1995-1031291 19950825; EP 761187 A1 EP 1996-112202 19960729; EP 761187 B1 EP 1996-112202 19960729; DE 59605108 G DE 1996-505108 19960729, EP 1996-112202 19960729; US 6074965 A US 1996-699273 19960819; ES 2146815 T3 EP 1996-112202 19960729

FDT DE 59605108 G Based on EP 761187; ES 2146815 T3 Based on EP 761187
 PRAI DE 1995-19531291 19950825

REP AU 7355574; BE 821734; DE 571244; DE 619710; EP 341875; GB 2132939

IC ICM A61F013-00; A61K009-70; A61L015-07
 ICS A61F013-00

AB DE 19531291 A UPAB: 19970407

The carrier material for a medical dressing, and the like, contains added high tensile fibres or threads of organic or inorganic origin, with a maximum tensile strength of more than 60 cN/tex giving the carrier fabric a maximum tensile strength of more than 2 cN/cm. The fibres or threads are of glass, carbon or polyamide. The carrier is a non-woven, woven, film, foam, gel or knitted material. The fibres or threads of the carrier and the added material are oriented according to applications.

USE - The carrier is for dressings, bandages, plaster or wound dressings etc..

ADVANTAGE - The structure increases the tensile strength and shear resistance of the carrier fabric.

Dwg.1/1

FS CPI GMPI
 FA AB; GI
 MC CPI: A12-V03A; D09-C; D09-C04B; F02-A03A; F02-B02; F02-C01; F04-E04

L41 ANSWER 38 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1997-020375 [02] WPIX

CR 1993-336048 [42]; 1995-199682 [26]

DNN N1997-016966 DNC C1997-006522

TI Consumable prod., e.g. diaper, containing support and adsorbent compsn. - comprising polymeric material having surface anionic reactive sites, polyvalent metal and wetting agent.

DC A96 D22 E33 F07 P32

IN HONEYCUTT, T W

PA (ISOL-N) ISOLYSER CO INC

CYC 1

PI US 5578318 A 19961126 (199702)* 12 A61K009-70 <--

ADT US 5578318 A CIP of US 1989-450579 19891214, CIP of US 1991-669363 19910314, Div ex US 1992-875237 19920428, Div ex US 1993-72724 19930607, US 1995-447658 19950523

FDT US 5578318 A Div ex US 5252340, Div ex US 5417977

PRAI US 1992-875237 19920428; US 1989-450579
19891214; US 1991-669363 19910314;
US 1993-72724 19930607; US 1995-447658
19950523

IC ICM A61K009-70

ICS A01N025-34; A61F013-15; A61K009-14

AB US 5578318 A UPAB: 19970108

A consumable prod. comprises (a) a granular absorbent compsn. in or on (b) a suitable support; (a) comprises dry particulate polymeric material (P) having (i) surface anionic reactive sites (AS), (ii) ionic bridges between various ionic group polymer chains within each particle formed by ionic bonds between (AS) and a multivalent metal ion (M) and (iii) a hydrophobic coating on (P); (a) further comprises a wetting agent; (P) comprises glucosidics, acrylics, acrylic acid copolymers and/or polyacrylamide/acrylic acid copolymers; (AS) comprise carboxylic groups.

USE - The prod. is a diaper, feminine hygiene prod., incontinent pad, surgical dressing or towel.

ADVANTAGE - It can absorb a variety of body fluids and aqueous liquids, up to 100 times by weight of a liquid without mechanical intervention or stirring. Infectious liquid can be disposed of without spread of pathogens. (a) is biodegradable.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A12-V03A; D09-C; D09-C03; D09-C04B; D09-C04D; D09-D; D09-E; E35;
F04-C01; F04-E04

L41 ANSWER 39 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1996-309283 [31] WPIX

CR 1998-168364 [15]

DNC C1996-098740

TI Medicated tissue to soothe irritated and sore nasal areas - comprises a substrate with two exposed surfaces and a semi-solid therapeutic substance transferably carried on at least one exposed surface.

DC B07 D22 P73

IN OSTENDORF, W W

PA (PROC) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO

CYC 69

PI WO 9619204 A1 19960627 (199631)* EN 20 A61K009-70 <--
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ
UG

W: AL AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS JP
KG KP KR KZ LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SE SG
SI SK TJ TM TT UA UZ VN

ZA 9510498 A 19960828 (199639) 18 B32B000-00 <--

AU 9645101 A 19960710 (199643) A61K009-70 <--

EP 808157 A1 19971126 (199801) EN A61K009-70 <--

R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE

BR 9510364 A 19980602 (199829) A61K009-70 <--

JP 10510839 W 19981020 (199901) 19 A61K009-70 <--

KR 98700072 A 19980330 (199901) A61K009-70 <--

MX 9704573 A1 19971001 (199901) A61K009-70 <--

EP 808157 B1 19990609 (199927) EN A61K009-70 <--

R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI LU NL SE

DE 69510235 E 19990715 (199934) A61K009-70 <--

ES 2132767 T3 19990816 (199939) A61K009-70 <--

AU 711717 B 19991021 (200002) A61K009-70 <--

CA 2208068 C 20001128 (200067) EN A61K009-70 <--

TW 426529 A 20010321 (200151) A61K009-70 <--

MX 200645 B 20010124 (200222) A61K031-125

CN 1177921 A 19980401 (200333) A61K009-70 <--

KR 373792 B 20030421 (200355) A61K009-70 <--

ADT WO 9619204 A1 WO 1995-US15880 19951204; ZA 9510498 A ZA 1995-10498 19951211; AU 9645101 A AU 1996-45101 19951204; EP 808157 A1 EP 1995-943693 19951204, WO 1995-US15880 19951204; BR 9510364 A BR 1995-10364 19951204, WO 1995-US15880 19951204; JP 10510839 W WO 1995-US15880 19951204, JP 1996-519839 19951204; KR 98700072 A WO 1995-US15880 19951204, KR 1997-701438 19970619; MX 9704573 A1 MX 1997-4573 19970619; EP 808157 B1 EP 1995-943693 19951204, WO 1995-US15880 19951204; DE 69510235 E DE 1995-610235 19951204, EP 1995-943693 19951204, WO 1995-US15880 19951204; ES 2132767 T3 EP 1995-943693 19951204; AU 711717 B AU 1996-45101 19951204; CA 2208068 C CA 1995-2208068 19951204, WO 1995-US15880 19951204; TW 426529 A TW 1995-114134 19951229; MX 200645 B MX 1997-4573 19970619; CN 1177921 A CN 1995-197763 19951204, WO 1995-US15880 19951204; KR 373792 B WO 1995-US15880 19951204, KR 1997-704138 19970619

FDT AU 9645101 A Based on WO 9619204; EP 808157 A1 Based on WO 9619204; BR 9510364 A Based on WO 9619204; JP 10510839 W Based on WO 9619204; KR 98700072 A Based on WO 9619204; EP 808157 B1 Based on WO 9619204; DE 69510235 E Based on EP 808157, Based on WO 9619204; ES 2132767 T3 Based on EP 808157; AU 711717 B Previous Publ. AU 9645101, Based on WO 9619204; CA 2208068 C Based on WO 9619204; CN 1177921 A Based on WO 9619204; KR 373792 B Previous Publ. KR 98700072, Based on WO 9619204

PRAI US 1994-358862 19941219

REP GB 2066661; US 3619280

IC ICM A61K009-70; A61K031-125; B32B000-00
ICS A61K031-045; A61K045-00; A61L015-44

ICA A47K007-00; A61K007-50; D21H021-36

AB WO 9619204 A UPAB: 20030828

A medicated tissue comprises: (a) a substrate with two exposed surfaces; and (b) a semi-solid therapeutic substance transferably carried on at least one exposed surface of (a), such that in use the therapeutic substance is transferable from the substrate to the user. Each exposed surface of (a) pref. carries 0.8-8 g/m² of (b).

USE - The tissue can be used to soothe skin and relieve cold and allergy symptoms. The tissue is especially a facial tissue but may also be toilet tissue, **towelettes** etc. Tissue is used to soothe irritated and sore nasal areas.

ADVANTAGE - The medicinal component is evenly dispersed for controlled release of the medicinal component. The tissue is a more stable carrier for highly volatile medicinal cpds. in order to extend the product's shelf-life. The tissue economises the amount of lotion required.

Dwg.0/2

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: B10-E04B; B10-F02; B12-M10A; **B14-N17**; D09-E

L41 ANSWER 40 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1996-272726 [28] WPIX

DNC C1996-086592

TI Patches containing indomethacin with improved drug absorption and stability - comprises crosslinked hydrogel **impregnated** with indomethacin, crotamiton, alkyl pyrrolidone and glycerine.

DC A96 B02 B07

PA (SAIT-N) SAITAMA DAIICHI SEIYAKU KK

CYC 1

PI JP 08113537 A 19960507 (199628)* 8 A61K031-405 <--
JP 3382032 B2 20030304 (200319) 7 A61K031-405

ADT JP 08113537 A JP 1994-276085 19941014; JP 3382032 B2 JP 1994-276085 19941014

FDT JP 3382032 B2 Previous Publ. JP 08113537

PRAI JP 1994-276085 19941014

IC ICM A61K031-405
ICS A61K009-70; A61K047-10; A61K047-16; A61K047-34; A61P029-00
AB JP 08113537 A UPAB: 19960719

Patches containing indomethacin comprises (a) a crosslinked hydrogel as a base; (b) 0.1-1.5 weight % of indomethacin (based on the total weight of the base); (c) a solubiliser compared of crotamiton in the amount 0.5-2 times more and an alkyl pyrrolidone in the amount 1-10 times more than that of indomethacin by weight base.

Pref. 2-8 weight% of partially-neutralised sodium polyacrylate, 0.5-3 weight% of a carboxyvinyl polymer and 1-5 weight% of gelatin are crosslinked by aluminium ion in the presence of water pH of the hydrogel is 4.5-6. Pref. alkyl pyrrolidone U at least one selected from N-Me-2-pyrrolidone, N-(2-hydroxyethyl)pyrrolidone and N-octylpyrrolidone.

In an example - indomethacin (0.3 pts. wt) crotamiton (0.3 pts.) N-Me-2-pyrrolidone (2.5 pts.) a partially-neutralised sodium polyacrylate (6.5 pts.), a carboxyvinyl polymer (1.5 pts.), Na cmc (1 pts.) gelatin (3 pts.), glycerine (20 pts.), propylene glycol (5 pts.), dried aluminium hydroxide gel (0.08 pts.) sorbitan fatty acid ester (0.3 pts.), a polyoxyethylated hardened castor oil (0.5 pts.), lower liquid paraffin (3 pts.), lactic acid (1 pt.) and balance water were homogeneously mixed to form 100 pts. of paste which was spread on **nonwoven** sheet to form indomethacin-containing patch. It retained 87.4% of original indomethacin when stored at 50 deg.C for 7 weeks.

Dwg.0/1

FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: A12-V01; A12-V03A; B06-D01; B07-D03; B10-E04C; B12-M03; B14-C03

L41 ANSWER 41 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1996-040664 [05] WPIX

DNC C1996-013737

TI Wound dressing comprises fabric **impregnated** with calcium alginate - and opt sodium alginate, and mechanically softened after **impregnation**.

DC A96 B04 D22

IN PATEL, H A

PA (KEND) KENDALL CO

CYC 1

PI CA 2117257 A 19951007 (199605)* 14 A61K009-70 <--

ADT CA 2117257 A CA 1994-2117257 19940406

PRAI CA 1994-2117257 19940406

IC ICM A61K009-70

AB CA 2117257 A UPAB: 19960205

An alginate-containing wound dressing (I) comprises a woven or **nonwoven** fabric **impregnated** with calcium alginate, opt. mixed with sodium alginate; the dressing has been mechanically softened after **impregnation**.

Also claimed is an alginate-containing wound dressing (II) having optimum ability to receive and absorb wound fluids, comprising contiguous but separate fabrics (A) and (B). (A) is a high density fabric able to spread or wick wound fluids diffusing from a wound; it is **impregnated** with calcium and opt. sodium alginate; (B) is of low density and optimum absorption capacity.

Methods of preparing (I) are claimed.

ADVANTAGE - The dressings have haemostatic properties. They are soft and highly pliant, and mfd. in a cost-effective manner which does not require presence of chemicals in the dressing other than the desired alginate; the most relevant prior art is GB2221620-A, Johnson and Johnson.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: A10-E21A; A12-V03A; B04-C02D; B12-M02D; D09-C04B

L41 ANSWER 42 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 AN 1996-010670 [01] WPIX
 DNC C1996-003325

TI **Wipe impregnated** with topical therapeutic agent of melanin stimulant - allows safe application of toxic agents to skin before exposure to visible or UV light, especially for treatment of psoriasis..

DC B05 B07 D22 F07 P32

IN GOODMAN, M

PA (BIOG-N) BIOGLAN LAB LTD

CYC 63

PI WO 9531189 A1 19951123 (199601)* EN 27 A61K009-70 <--
 RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT KE LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG
 W: AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU JP KE KG
 KP KR KZ LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SI
 SK TJ TT UA US UZ VN

ZA 9504012 A 19960327 (199619) 24 A61F000-00 <--

AU 9524522 A 19951205 (199620) A61K009-70 <--

EP 759746 A1 19970305 (199714) EN A61K009-70 <--

R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

JP 10503751 W 19980407 (199824) 22 A61K009-70 <--

KR 97703135 A 19970703 (199829) A61K009-70 <--

NZ 285435 A 19980826 (199840) A61K009-70 <--

AU 703234 B 19990318 (199923) A61K009-70 <--

EP 759746 B1 20001227 (200102) EN A61K009-70 <--

R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

DE 69519730 E 20010201 (200114) A61K009-70 <--

ES 2153035 T3 20010216 (200114) A61K009-70 <--

ADT WO 9531189 A1 WO 1995-GB1108 19950517; ZA 9504012 A ZA
 1995-4012 19950517; AU 9524522 A AU 1995-24522 19950517; EP
 759746 A1 EP 1995-918693 19950517, WO 1995-GB1108
 19950517; JP 10503751 W JP 1995-529466 19950517, WO
 1995-GB1108 19950517; KR 97703135 A WO 1995-GB1108 19950517
 , KR 1996-706406 19961113; NZ 285435 A NZ 1995-285435
 19950517, WO 1995-GB1108 19950517; AU 703234 B AU
 1995-24522 19950517; EP 759746 B1 EP 1995-918693 19950517,
 WO 1995-GB1108 19950517; DE 69519730 E DE 1995-619730
 19950517, EP 1995-918693 19950517, WO 1995-GB1108
 19950517; ES 2153035 T3 EP 1995-918693 19950517

FDT AU 9524522 A Based on WO 9531189; EP 759746 A1 Based on WO 9531189; JP
 10503751 W Based on WO 9531189; KR 97703135 A Based on WO 9531189; NZ
 285435 A Based on WO 9531189; AU 703234 B Previous Publ. AU 9524522, Based
 on WO 9531189; EP 759746 B1 Based on WO 9531189; DE 69519730 E Based on EP
 759746, Based on WO 9531189; ES 2153035 T3 Based on EP 759746

PRAI GB 1994-9945 19940517

REP 09Jnl.Ref; EP 1733; EP 4315866; EP 586282; JP 05049551; JP 58046017; JP
 59053409; WO 9104730

IC ICM A61F000-00; A61K009-70

AB WO 9531189 A UPAB: 19981021

Wipe, of absorbent (non)woven fabric, cloth or tissue substrate, is **impregnated** with an agent (I) that (a) stimulates melanocytes to produce melanin and/or (b) is effective in topical treatment of skin conditions when used in combination with electromagnetic radiation of wavelength 220-700 nm. Alternatively, the **wipe** is **impregnated** with a nonviscous liquid compsn. (A) that contains a **lipophilic** emollient (II). When applied to the skin, (A) forms a uniform coating of (II) which does not absorb a significant amount of therapeutic radiation (within a predetermined wavelength bond) and is sufficiently non-volatile to persist long enough for admin. of the radiation.

USE - The **wipe** is used, in conjunction with radiation, for treatment of psoriasis (especially); acne vulgaris; alopecia areata; dermatitis herpetiformis; eosinophilic pustular folliculitis, erythrokeratoderma;

chronic lichenoid GVH disease; granuloma annulare; histiocytosis X; ichthyosis linearis circumflexa; lichen planus, pityriasis (lichenoides, rosea or rubra pilosa); pressure sores, pruritis; scleromyxedema; subcorneal pustular dermatoses, transient acantholytic dermatoses or atopic eczema.

ADVANTAGE - (I) and (A) can now be applied to the skin safely with minimal risk that they will enter the eyes etc. of patients or treatment staff. Even when using highly toxic agents no protective clothing other than a glove is necessary.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: B04-B01C; B06-A03; B07-D09; B10-B02J; B11-C04; B14-N17;
D08-B09A; F02-A03A; F02-C01; F04-E04

L41 ANSWER 43 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1995-370517 [48] WPIX

DNN N1995-273528 DNC C1995-160530

TI Percutaneous absorption type formulation used for treating inflammation, etc. - has support preventing drug transfer, adhesive layer and peelable paper.

DC B07 D22 F07 P32

PA (TAKK-N) TAKKU MEDICAL KK

CYC 1

PI JP 07250864 A 19951003 (199548)* 5 A61F013-02 <--

ADT JP 07250864 A JP 1994-67805 19940311

PRAI JP 1994-67805 19940311

IC ICM A61F013-02

ICS A61K009-70

AB JP 07250864 A UPAB: 19951204

Formulation has a support preventing transfer of drugs, an adhesive layer and peelable paper which are laminated. A space without the adhesive layer to contain drugs is formed between the support and paper. A first and a second protective pedestal of the transfer-preventing material are laminated on the support to surround a drug-impregnated base material contained within the space. The adhesion between the pedestals is set weaker than that of the adhesion between the first pedestal and the support.

Pref. a cover film for the transfer-preventing material is adhered to the upper surface of the second pedestal.

EXAMPLE - The pedestals are pref. made of closed-cell foam of polyethylene. The drug-impregnated material is e.g. nonwoven fabric, cloth paper or cotton.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The formulation is used for treating inflammation, pains, heart diseases, hypertension and diabetes. The formulation is easy to mass-produce at low cost and has good usability.

Dwg.0/8

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: B04-C02A; B04-C03B; B12-M02F; B14-C01; B14-C03; B14-F01; B14-F02B;
B14-S04; D09-C04B; F04-E04; F05-A06A

L41 ANSWER 44 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1995-327678 [42] WPIX

DNN N1995-246613

TI Highly water-absorbent fibrous webs - comprising web impregnated with hygroscopic compsn. comprising glycerol, D-sorbitol, and oil.

DC P54

IN TANIGUCHI, K

PA (KAWA-N) KAWANO PAPER CO LTD

CYC 1

PI US 5449551 A 19950912 (199542)* 7 A61K009-70 <--

ADT US 5449551 A US 1993-70864 19930603

PRAI US 1993-70864 19930603

IC ICM A61K009-70

ICS B23B009-06; B23B023-14

AB US 5449551 A UPAB: 19951026

Highly H2O-absorbent fibrous web comprises a web in which is impregnated 1-300% (by weight of web) of a hygroscopic compsn. comprising glycerol (I), D-sorbitol (II), and an oil material (III) (liquid paraffin, squalene, olive oil, tsubaki oil, castor oil, soybean oil, beeswax, carnauba wax, lanolin, stearyl alcohol, and oleyl alcohol).

USE - The fibrous web has excellent smoothness and tactile feel, is highly H2O absorbent, has extremely low linting of the so-called web waste with enhanced adhesive strength between fibres, and is resistant to the influence of humidity changes in the environment. The web may be processed for instance into an excellent soft wet-type tissue paper which is hard to dry, has a moist feel and does not need a closed package. The webs include paper and nonwoven fabrics.

Dwg.0/1

FS GMPI

FA AB

L41 ANSWER 45 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1995-252228 [33] WPIX

DNC C1995-115182

TI Gel preparation for topical anaesthesia - comprises applying (meth)acrylic acid-containing copolymer to lined base, gelling using aqueous solution etc..

DC A14 A96 B07 P34

IN KOGURE, M; OKABE, H; SAITO, T; SUZUKI, E

PA (LINT-N) LINTEC CORP

CYC 2

PI JP 07157424 A 19950620 (199533)* 8 A61K009-70 <--

US 5589192 A 19961231 (199707) 8 A61L015-00 <--

ADT JP 07157424 A JP 1993-339439 19931203; US 5589192 A US

1994-353322 19941205

PRAI JP 1993-339439 19931203

IC ICM A61K009-70; A61L015-00

ICS A61K031-165; A61K045-00; A61K047-32

AB JP 07157424 A UPAB: 19950824

Gel preparation for topical anaesthesia comprises (1) applying copolymer of alkyl (meth)acrylate ester and (meth)acrylic acid having topical anaesthetic on a lined base; 2) bridge-formation and 3) gelation by impregnating aqueous solution

At least 50 weight% of alkyl (meth)acrylate ester has 1-3C alkyl base. The weight ratio of alkyl (meth)acrylate ester to (meth)acrylic acid is 95:5-70:30. Copolymer is obtd. by copolymerisation of alkyl acrylate ester, hydroxyalkyl acrylate ester and acrylic acid. Amount of topical anaesthetic in total amount of copolymer and anaesthetic is pref. 15-50 weight%. Topical anaesthetic is pref. lidocaine. The lined base is complex base consisting of water and drug barrier base, and porous base.

USE - The gel has good percutaneous absorption, and gives effect by pasting. It eliminates injection pain or other pain, and is easily peeled off without staining hands, fingers or clothes.

In an example, ethyl acrylate (50 g), methyl acrylate (30 g), acrylic acid (18 g) and 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate (2 g) were dissolved in a mixture of ethyl acetate (50 g) and methylethyl ketone (100 g), and 0.1 mole % of 2,2'-azobisisobutyronitrile was added. The mixture was subjected to polymerisation at 60 °C for 10 hrs. under N2 gas atmos. to form polymer solution A. Lidocaine (40 g) and multifunctional isocyanate (0.1 g) were added to the obtd. polymer solution A. (100 g), and the mixture was applied to nonwoven cloth comprising the lined base with the amount of 50 g/m2, and dried at 100 deg C to conduct bridge formation. Ethanol 50 weight% solution was applied on the above obtd. surface of polymer/lidocaine matrix, and polyester film of thickness 38 um was pasted to form the gel preparation

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI GMPI
 FA AB; DCN
 MC CPI: A04-F06E5; A12-V01; B04-C03B; B10-B02F; B12-M02F; B12-M03; B14-C07
 ABEQ US 5589192 A UPAB: 19970212
 A pharmaceutical article comprising: a supporting substrate having on a surface thereof an aqueous gel coating consisting essentially of a local anaesthetic and a gelled crosslinked copolymer of alkyl (meth)acrylate and (meth)acrylic acid, which **impregnates** the substrate, which article is produced by forming a polymer/drug matrix of the local anaesthetic and an uncrosslinked copolymer corresponding to the crosslinked copolymer, applying a coating of the polymer/drug matrix and crosslinking agent for the copolymer to a surface of the substrate to **impregnate** the substrate therewith, crosslinking the copolymer in the coating to form the crosslinked copolymer, and contacting the surface of the coating with an aqueous fluid, thereby converting the coating into a gel.
 Dwg.1/1

L41 ANSWER 46 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 AN 1995-200999 [27] WPIX
 DNC C1995-092962
 TI Praziquantel skin-smearing paper towel - for prevention and treatment of schistosomiasis.
 DC B02 D22
 IN LIU, X; SONG, J; YAN, H
 PA (NANJ-N) NANJING INST MATERIA MEDICA
 CYC 1
 PI CN 1085428 A 19940420 (199527)* A61K031-495 <--
 ADT CN 1085428 A CN 1993-111598 19930730
 PRAI CN 1993-111598 19930730
 IC ICM A61K031-495
 ICS A61K009-70; D21H021-14
 AB CN 1085428 A UPAB: 19950712
 Praziquantel skin-smearing tissue for the prevention of schistosomiasis features use of praziquantel-alcohol aqueous solution containing dimethyl sulphoxide as penetration enhancer to prepare a skin-protecting liquor which can resist the intrusion of schistosome cercariae in water for more than 4 hrs. In addition, tissue and aluminium-plated package are chosen for use in situ.
 FS CPI
 FA AB
 MC CPI: B10-A10; B14-A01; D09-C04B

L41 ANSWER 47 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 AN 1994-273425 [34] WPIX
 DNN N1994-215379 DNC C1994-124968
 TI **Nonwoven** fabric for topical application of medicines and cosmetics - comprises a matrix of polyamide, polyester or polypropylene which absorbs by capillarity, and is soft and silky..
 DC A96 B07 D22 F07 P34
 IN LEMAIRE, H
 PA (LEMA-I) LEMAIRE H
 CYC 1
 PI FR 2701397 A1 19940819 (199434)* 10 A61L015-44 <--
 ADT FR 2701397 A1 FR 1993-1610 19930212
 PRAI FR 1993-1610 19930212
 IC ICM A61L015-44
 ICS A61K009-70
 AB FR 2701397 A UPAB: 19941013
 Prod. for topical admin. of medicines or cosmetics comprises a light, **nonwoven** fabric of textile fibres and the active substance **impregnated** in it by capillarity.
 The fibres are polyamide (6, 12, 6-10, 6-12 or 11), polyester (ethyl

polyterephthalate), or polypropylene. The other component is a true solution, a suspension, an emulsion, or a colloidal solution, and is aqueous, aq-alcoholic

or alcoholic and fluid or semi-fluid.

USE - The prod. is used for application to the integuments or mucosa. It is useful for contact anaesthesia, in dermatology (e.g. to apply antibacterial, antifungal, or antiacne agents, keratolytic agents etc. and to treat psoriasis, rosacea, wounds, etc.), proctology (haemorrhoids), rheumatology, pneumology and stomatology, for the treatment of external parasites etc..

ADVANTAGE - The prod. is stable in storage and in use w.r.t. interaction of the active solution with the fibres. **Impregnation** is by simple capillarity (the fibres are non-absorbent) and there is good restitution (e.g. a 12cm x 13cm piece of polyamide 6 **impregnated** with 2.5 ml of solution returns 2 ml to shaved skin). The prod. is soft and silky (claimed). It is suitable for use on sensitive mucosa, premature babies and the eyelids of the newborn. The fabric can be made from the fibres without the use of processing aids (e.g. lubricants, **antioxidants**, etc.)

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A12-S05G; A12-V03A; B04-C03B; B04-C03D; B12-M02D; B12-M02F; B14-B02; B14-C08; B14-C09B; B14-E04; **B14-N17**; D09-C04A; F02-C01; F04-E04

L41 ANSWER 48 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1994-235272 [29] WPIX

TI Chinese medicine **towel** for curing urinary incontinence - comprises disinfected **nonwoven** cloth **impregnated** with solution of e.g. gentiana scabra, Radix bupleuri, Radix scutellaria, Radix sophorae flavescentis, Radix rehmanniae, honeysuckle flower, forsythia fruit etc. NoAbstract.

DC B04 D22 P34

IN ZHOU, Z

PA (BABY-N) BABY KING CHILDREN ARTICLES CORP

CYC 1

PI CN 1069659 A 19930310 (199429)*

A61L015-44 <--

ADT CN 1069659 A CN 1992-103542 19920511

PRAI CN 1992-103542 19920511

IC ICM A61L015-44

ICS A61K009-70; A61K035-00

FS CPI GMPI

FA NOAB

MC CPI: B04-A10C; B11-C03; D09-C

L41 ANSWER 49 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1993-213835 [26] WPIX

DNN N1993-164417 DNC C1993-094838

TI Soft, absorbent **nonwoven** fabric material - containing hyaluronic acid or derivative, pref. ester, used as covering material for skin treatment.

DC A96 B07 D22 F04 P34

IN CALLEGARO, L; DORIGATTI, F; ROMEO, A

PA (MURS-N) MURST ITAL MIN UNIV & SCI & TECNOLOGICA; (MURS-N) MURST; (ITUY-N) ITAL MIN UNIV RICERCA SCI TECNOLOGICA; (ITUY-N) ITAL MIN UNIV SCI & TECHNOLOGICAL RES; (ITUY-N) ITAL MIN UNIV RICERCA SCI & TECNOLOGICA; (MURS-N) MURST ITAL MIN UNIV & SCI & TECNOLOGICAL; (CALL-I) CALLEGARO L; (DORI-I) DORIGATTI F; (ROME-I) ROMEO A

CYC 41

PI WO 9311803 A1 19930624 (199326)* EN 54 A61L015-28 <--

RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL OA PT SE

W: AU BB BG BR CA CS FI HU JP KP KR LK MG MN MW NO NZ PL RO RU SD US

AU 9333466 A 19930719 (199344)

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NO 9402330	A	19940817 (199436)		<--
EP 618817	A1	19941012 (199439)	EN	<--
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE				
FI 9402894	A	19940818 (199441)		A61L000-00 <--
JP 07502430	W	19950316 (199519)		A61L015-07 <--
HU 68680	T	19950728 (199536)		<--
IT 1254704	B	19951009 (199614)		D04H000-00 <--
US 5520916	A	19960528 (199627)	14	A61K009-70 <--
AU 669147	B	19960530 (199629)		A61L015-28 <--
NZ 246575	A	19970424 (199723)		A61L015-28 <--
US 5824335	A	19981020 (199849)		A61K031-7025 <--
HU 216804	B	19990830 (199940)		<--
RO 115017	B1	19991029 (200001)		A61K009-70 <--
RU 2133127	C1	19990720 (200030)		A61L015-28 <--
CA 2126085	C	20001003 (200056)	EN	D04H001-42 <--
NO 309460	B1	20010205 (200115)		A61L015-28
EP 618817	B1	20010418 (200123)	EN	A61L015-28
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE				
DE 69231796	E	20010523 (200137)		A61L015-28
ES 2155832	T3	20010601 (200137)		A61L015-28
KR 266137	B	20011122 (200243)		A61L015-00
PH 31551	A	19981103 (200258)#		A61K009-70 <--
JP 3411033	B2	20030526 (200335)	15	A61L015-07

ADT WO 9311803 A1 WO 1992-EP2957 19921218; AU 9333466 A AU 1993-33466 19921218; NO 9402330 A WO 1992-EP2957 19921218, NO 1994-2330 19940617; EP 618817 A1 WO 1992-EP2957 19921218, EP 1993-902120 19921218; FI 9402894 A WO 1992-EP2957 19921218, FI 1994-2894 19940616; JP 07502430 W WO 1992-EP2957 19921218, JP 1993-510641 19921218; HU 68680 T WO 1992-EP2957 19921218, HU 1994-1837 19921218 ; IT 1254704 B IT 1991-PD229 19911218; US 5520916 A US 1992-992700 19921218; AU 669147 B AU 1993-33466 19921218; NZ 246575 A NZ 1992-246575 19921218, WO 1992-EP2957 19921218; US 5824335 A CIP of US 1992-992700 19921218, US 1995-487407 19950607; HU 216804 B WO 1992-EP2957 19921218, HU 1994-1837 19921218; RO 115017 B1 WO 1992-EP2957 19921218, RO 1994-1047 19921218; RU 2133127 C1 WO 1992-IT2957 19921218, RU 1994-31562 19921218; CA 2126085 C CA 1992-2126085 19921218, WO 1992-EP2957 19921218; NO 309460 B1 WO 1992-EP2957 19921218, NO 1994-2330 19940617; EP 618817 B1 WO 1992-EP2957 19921218, EP 1993-902120 19921218; DE 69231796 E DE 1992-631796 19921218, WO 1992-EP2957 19921218, EP 1993-902120 19921218; ES 2155832 T3 EP 1993-902120 19921218; KR 266137 B WO 1992-EP2957 19921218, KR 1994-702109 19940617; PH 31551 A PH 1994-48479 19940620; JP 3411033 B2 WO 1992-EP2957 19921218, JP 1993-510641 19921218

FDT AU 9333466 A Based on WO 9311803; EP 618817 A1 Based on WO 9311803; JP 07502430 W Based on WO 9311803; HU 68680 T Based on WO 9311803; AU 669147 B Previous Publ. AU 9333466, Based on WO 9311803; NZ 246575 A Based on WO 9311803; US 5824335 A CIP of US 5520916; HU 216804 B Previous Publ. HU 68680, Based on WO 9311803; RO 115017 B1 Based on WO 9311803; RU 2133127 C1 Based on WO 9311803; CA 2126085 C Based on WO 9311803; NO 309460 B1 Previous Publ. NO 9402330; EP 618817 B1 Based on WO 9311803; DE 69231796 E Based on EP 618817, Based on WO 9311803; ES 2155832 T3 Based on EP 618817; KR 266137 B Previous Publ. KR 94703945, Based on WO 9311803; JP 3411033 B2 Previous Publ. JP 07502430, Based on WO 9311803

PRAI IT 1991-PD229 19911218; PH 1994-48479 19940620

REP 3.Jnl.Ref; EP 216453; EP 251905; EP 265116; EP 341745; GB 2103993; JP 02268765; US 4280954; WO 9117744; WO 9213579; ZA 8605071

IC ICM A61K009-70; A61K031-7025; A61L000-00; A61L015-00; A61L015-07; A61L015-28; D04H000-00; D04H001-42

ICS A61L015-44; A61L015-64; A61L031-00; B32B027-02; B32B027-04;
C08J005-04; D04H013-00

AB WO 9311803 A UPAB: 19931118

Non-woven fabric material (I) comprises (A) hyaluronic acid (HA) or a derivative and opt. (B) another polymer.

Also claimed is a pharmaceutical compsn. consisting of the fabric material **impregnated** with a pharmacologically active solution The HA derivative is pref. an ester with a pharmacologically inactive alcohol (aliphatic, araliphatic, cycloaliphatic or heterocyclic) or a pharmacologically active alcohol.

Pref., (B) is (i) collagen, opt. as co-ppte. with a glycosaminoglycan; (ii) cellulose; (iii) a gelled polysaccharide, pref. chitin, chitosan, pectin, pectic acid, agar, agarose, xanthan gum, gellan, alginic acid, alginate, polymannan, polyglycan, starch or natural gum; (iv) a semisynthetic polymer derivative, pref. chemically crosslinked collagen or a derivative of alginic acid, starch, chitin, chitosan, gellan, xanthan, pectin, pectic acid, polyglycan, polymannan agar, agarose, natural gum or glycosaminoglycan; or (v) a synthetic polymer, especially polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid, copolymer of lactic and glycolic acids (or their derivs.), polydioxan, polyphosphazene, polysulphone or polyurethane. (A) is HA benzyl or ethyl ester (or mixts.), or a mixture of the benzyl ester and a partial (pref. 75%) benzyl ester.

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) is applied to the skin to treat pathological skin conditions (claimed) or used in surgery, dermatology, odontology-stomatology, orthopaedics, neurosurgery, or stornhinolaryngology (all claimed). (I) are at least partly biocompatible and bioadsorbable, and used e.g. as skin coverings. HA plays a role in tissue repair processes, and can accelerate healing. (I) are soft pliable and absorbent, and easily **impregnated** with solns., e.g. of drugs (pref. antibiotics, especially vanocomycin (claimed)). (I) may also incorporate a wide range of drugs (e.g. steroids, vitamins; alkaloids or antibiotics) in ester form

Dwg.0/2

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A03-A00A; A12-S05G; A12-V03A; B02-V; B04-C02D; B12-A07;
D09-C04B; F02-C01; F04-E04

ABEQ US 5520916 A UPAB: 19960710

A **non-woven** fabric material, comprised of fibers of at least one hyaluronic acid ester or at least one hyaluronic acid ester in combination with fibers of another polymer.

Dwg.0/2

L41 ANSWER 50 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1993-111902 [14] WPIX

DNN N1993-085147 DNC C1993-049224

TI Wet tissue for cleaning skin - comprises e.g. paper base **impregnated** with liquid medicinal agent, paraffin and gamma-linolenic acid.

DC A96 B05 B07 D22 E17 P28

PA (JEXJ-N) JEX KK

CYC 1

PI JP 05049551 A 19930302 (199314)* 4 A47K007-00 <--

ADT JP 05049551 A JP 1991-218381 19910829

PRAI JP 1991-218381 19910829

IC ICM A47K007-00

ICA A61K009-70

AB JP 05049551 A UPAB: 19931114

Wet tissue comprises paper or a **non-woven** base **impregnated** with liquid medicine of liquid paraffin and 0.1-5 w.% of gamma-linolenic acid.

Pref. paper or **non-woven** base is water-soluble.

Pref. liquid medicine contains squalane and tocopherol acetate. Pref. kinematic **viscosity** ratio of the liquid medicine is 120cSt or

less at 1 atmospheric at 20 deg.C. Pref. liquid medicine contains **silicone oil** or 10w.% or less, whose kinematic **viscosity** is 120cSt or less at 1 atmospheric at 20 deg.C.

In an example, water-soluble paper was embossed, and **impregnated** with a liquid medicine of at most 120cSt containing gamma-linolenic acid, liquid paraffin, guaiazlene, squalane, and tocopherol acetate

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A12-V01; A12-V04C; B03-H; B04-B01C3; B04-C02A; B04-C03D; B10-C04E; B10-J02; B12-A07; D09-C06; E10-C04H; E10-J02D

L41 ANSWER 51 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1992-357222 [43] WPIX

DNC C1992-158623

TI Moistened **nonwoven** fabric wipes - comprise cellulose fibres **impregnated** with aqueous compsn. containing a zinc acetate-peroxide complex and a surfactant, etc..

DC D22 E19 F06

IN BENDER, R W; COREY, G G

PA (EAST) EASTMAN KODAK CO

CYC 1

PI US 5152996 A 19921006 (199243)* 5 A61K009-70 <--

ADT US 5152996 A US 1990-624837 19901210

PRAI US 1990-624837 19901210

IC ICM A61K009-70

ICS D04H001-58; D04H001-64

AB US 5152996 A UPAB: 19961211

Moistened fibrous, flexible **nonwoven** sheet consists of cellulosic fibres (I) (or blends) **impregnated** with an aqueous compsn. comprising a complex of Zn(OAc)2 (II) and peroxide (III), and 0.1-1% by weight of a surfactant (IV). (IV) is (a) a 1:1 by weight mixture of n-alkyl (60% C14, 30% C16, 5% C12, 5% C18) di-Mebenzyl NH4 chloride and N-alkyl (68% C12, 32% C14) di-Me-ethylbenzyl NH4 chloride, (b) Na n-(average 11C) alkylbenzene sulphonate, (c) cocoamphocarboxypropionate, or (d) lauryl diethanolamine oxide.

Pref. the **nonwoven** sheets have (especially for the application to textiles) the **impregnating** solution comprising a complex formed from (by wt) 1-30% (II), 1-30% H2O2, and 1-25% especially 0.2-3% HOAc; and with the pref. surfactant being (IV); (a or (b)). Pref. the sheets also comprise a binder.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Thr premoistened, **nonwoven** wipes are 100% effective against Gram negative organisms, and more effective against Gram positive bacteria than conventional Zn(OAc)2/peroxide complexes. he **wipes** are suitable for cleaning hard surfaces, cleaning hands and other areas of the body, and for application to textiles.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: D11-D01B; E05-L03C; E10-A03; E10-A09B4; E10-A22B; E10-A22D; E31-E; F05-A07

L41 ANSWER 52 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1992-170421 [21] WPIX

DNN N1992-128420 DNC C1992-078193

TI Coating **nonwoven** fabric with chemical agent - comprises inserting chemical agent solution into pot of flexographic printing machine, coating **nonwoven** fabric and **impregnating** with agent.

DC A32 C07 F04 G05 P42 P74

PA (KORE-N) KOREHO KK; (YOSH-N) YOSHIMOTO INSATUSHA KK

CYC 1

PI JP 04100981 A 19920402 (199221)* 3 <--
 ADT JP 04100981 A JP 1990-210657 19900808
 PRAI JP 1990-210657 19900808
 IC A61K009-70; B05D001-28; B05D005-06; B41F005-24; B41F023-08;
 D06B001-10; D06M023-16
 AB JP 04100981 A UPAB: 19931006
 Process comprises inserting a chemical agent solution into a pot of a
 flexographic printing machine, coating **nonwoven** fabric with
 letterpress in a printing process and **impregnating** the agent
 with the fabric.
 Pref. chemical agent includes moth-proofing agent, mildew-proofing
 agent, germicide, **deodorant** or **perfume**. The chemical
 agent solution comprises chemical agent dissolved in a solvent or resin
 solution
 in an amount of 5-50%.
 USE/ADVANTAGE - Uniform coating is effected with a small amount of
 coating solution When a cover bag for maintaining a cloth is carried out by
 the process, the chemical agent is uniformly maintained in the cloth.
 (0/0)
 0/0
 FS CPI GMPI
 FA AB; DCN
 MC CPI: A11-B05D; A12-G; C04-A07C; C06-D05; C12-A01; C12-A02C; C12-L06;
 C12-L07; C12-N02; F02-C01; F03-C02; F03-E01; G02-A05
 L41 ANSWER 53 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 AN 1991-327201 [45] WPIX
 CR 1993-143912 [17]
 DNN N1991-250634 DNC C1991-141286
 TI Mfr. of burn dressing - has bacterial barrier layer bonded to articulated
 layer, **impregnated** with a hydrogel which in turn is applied to a
 release layer.
 DC A96 D22 F07 P32 P34 P73
 IN ALLAIRE, M J; CARTMELL, J V; STURTEVANT, W R; WOLF, M L
 PA (NDMC) NDM INC; (NDMC) NEW DIMENSIONS IN MEDICINE INC; (NDMC) NDM
 ACQUISITION CORP
 CYC 18
 PI EP 455324 A 19911106 (199145)* 13 <--
 R: AT BE CH DE FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
 AU 9170269 A 19911107 (199201) <--
 CA 2035490 A 19911103 (199205) <--
 US 5115801 A 19920526 (199224) 9 A61F013-00 <--
 JP 04227259 A 19920817 (199240) 10 A61F013-02 <--
 NZ 237005 A 19930428 (199320) A61F013-00 <--
 JP 07024671 B2 19950322 (199516) 8 A61F013-02 <--
 EP 455324 B1 19950607 (199527) EN 15 A61F013-00 <--
 R: AT BE CH DE DK FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
 DE 69110193 E 19950713 (199533) A61F013-00 <--
 CA 2035490 C 20010109 (200107) EN A61L015-60
 ADT EP 455324 A EP 1991-301430 19910222; US 5115801 A US
 1990-517837 19900502; JP 04227259 A JP 1991-64905 19910328;
 NZ 237005 A NZ 1991-237005 19910204; JP 07024671 B2 JP
 1991-64905 19910328; EP 455324 B1 EP 1991-301430 19910222;
 DE 69110193 E DE 1991-610193 19910222, EP 1991-301430
 19910222; CA 2035490 C CA 1991-2035490 19910201
 FDT JP 07024671 B2 Based on JP 04227259; DE 69110193 E Based on EP 455324
 PRAI US 1990-517837 19900502
 REP EP 309309; EP 356614; US 4793337; US 4909244; WO 9003155
 IC ICM A61F013-00; A61F013-02; A61L015-60
 ICS A61F013-46; A61F015-00; A61K009-70; A61L015-00; A61L015-58;
 B32B007-06
 AB EP 455324 A UPAB: 20010202
 Mfr. of a burn dressing prod. for a burn wound comprises providing a

release liner, providing a reticulated layer having a first side and a second side, providing a bacterial barrier layer having a first side and a second side, coating the first side of bacterial layer with a bonding layer, laminating the second side of the reticulated layer to the first side of bacterial layer such that bonding layer is located between the reticulated layer and bacterial layer, **impregnating** the reticulated layer with a hydrogel material forming a smooth hydrogel material layer on the first side of the **impregnated** reticulated layer and applying the release layer to the first side of smooth hydrogel layer such that the smooth hydrogel material layer is located between **impregnated** reticulated layer and the release liner. Also claimed is the burn dressing prod. obtd. and a method of applying the dressing to a burn wound.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The burn dressing eliminates or minimises vital and health fluid loss from a burn site while simultaneously removing contaminated or infected wound fluids. The dressing could be removed neatly without adhering to new cell tissue forming at the burn site. The dressing can be applied to any area of the body and does not leave any debris in the burn when it is removed.

Dwg.3/4

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; GI

MC CPI: A11-B05; A12-S; A12-V03A; D09-C04B; F04-E04

ABEQ US 5115801 A UPAB: 19930928

Burn dressing, comprises release liner covering hydrogel polyurethane layer upon a layer of foam, scrim, or **nonwoven** material, **impregnated** with hydrogel polyurethane and bonded to a bacterial barrier layer pref. upon an adhesive support layer which is dimensionally stable.

Pref. the hydrogel compsn. comprises 15-30 wt.% polypropylene or polyethylene glycol or glycerine, 8-14 wt.% of an isophorone diisocyanate terminated prepolymer, 5-10 wt.% of polyethylene oxide based diamine, up to about 1 wt.% of a salt, and the remainder H₂O.

ADVANTAGE - The dressing does not adhere to a burn wound.

ABEQ EP 455324 B UPAB: 19950712

A method of manufacturing a burn dressing product (10) for a burn wound, comprising the steps of providing a release liner (24); providing a reticulated layer (18), said reticulated layer (18) having a first side and a second side; providing a bacterial barrier layer (14), said bacterial barrier layer (14) having a first side and a second side; laminating said second side of said reticulated layer (18) to said first side of said bacterial barrier layer (14); combining said reticulated layer (18) with a hydrogel material (20), said hydrogel material (20) forming a smooth hydrogel material layer (22) on said first side of said reticulated layer (18); applying said release liner (24) to said first side of said smooth hydrogel layer (22) wherein said smooth hydrogel material layer (22) is located between said reticulated layer (18) and said release liner (24) characterised in that said hydrogel material comprises from 15% to 30% by weight of a polyhydric alcohol selected from the group consisting of polypropylene glycol, polyethylene glycol and glycerine, from 8% to 14% by weight of an isophorone diisocyanate terminated prepolymer, from 5% to 10% by weight of a polyethylene oxide based diamine, up to 1% by weight of a salt, and the balance water, said reticulated layer (18) is sufficiently absorbent to be **impregnated** with said polyurethane hydrogel material and that said hydrogel material retains its gel-like consistency so as to allow for non-traumatic removal of said burn dressing so as not to destroy new cell tissue forming at a burn site.

Dwg.3/4

TI Hydrous alginic acid film preparation - by supporting calcium salt aqueous solution on base and contacting with alginate aqueous solution.

DC A96 B07 D21 D22 F08 P34

PA (SEKI) SEKISUI CHEM IND CO LTD

CYC 1

PI JP 02311535 A 19901227 (199107)* 4 <--

JP 2728299 B2 19980318 (199816) 4 C08J005-18 <--

ADT JP 02311535 A JP 1989-133789 19890526; JP 2728299 B2 JP 1989-133789 19890526

FDT JP 2728299 B2 Previous Publ. JP 02311535

PRAI JP 1989-133789 19890526

IC A61K007-00; A61K009-70; A61L015-00; C08B037-04; C08J005-18

ICM C08J005-18

ICS A61K007-00; A61K009-70; A61L015-00; C08B037-04

ICI C08L001:

AB JP 02311535 A UPAB: 19930928

Hydrous alginic acid film is prepared by contacting (a) soluble Ca salt aqueous solution with surface of base material to support it and (b) contacting soluble alginate aqueous solution with supported soluble Ca salt aqueous solution for gelation to obtain gelled membrane.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Non-dispersed effective component containing hydrous alginic acid film can be prepared in good efficiency continuously.

In an example, 2 pts.weight of Na-alginate was dissolved in 98 pts.weight purified H2O (J.P.) homogeneously to prepare Na-alginate aqueous solution 10 weight%

CaCl2 aqueous solution was **impregnated** to polyurethane **nonwoven** fabric. Total amount of **impregnated** Ca ion was 0.2 mol. w.r.t. 1 mol of Na of Na-alginate contained in the Na-alginate aqueous solution On the NaCl aqueous solution **impregnated nonwoven** fabric, Na-alginate aqueous solution was flow casted at thickness 1 mm. After standing for 5 mins., hydrous alginic acid film was obtd. Strength and used feeling were good.

0/0

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB

MC CPI: A03-A00A; A11-B04C; A12-S06A; B04-C02D; B05-A01B; D03-H02F; D08-A; D09-C04B; F03-E01; F04-E; F05-A06B

L41 ANSWER 55 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1990-045176 [07] WPIX

DNC C1990-019686

TI Aqueous compsns. for **impregnating nonwoven wipes** - comprising potassium sorbate, citric acid, di sodium ethylene-di amine-tetra acetate and cationic biocide.

DC A96 D22 E37 P28

IN PREGOZEN, D

PA (STER) STERLING DRUG INC

CYC 4

PI AU 8936482 A 19900104 (199007)* 21 <--

JP 02061000 A 19900301 (199015) <--

US 5141803 A 19920825 (199237) 5 A61K009-70 <--

CA 1334320 C 19950214 (199514) A61K007-50 <--

JP 2643458 B2 19970820 (199738) 6 C11D003-48 <--

ADT AU 8936482 A AU 1989-36482 19890616; JP 02061000 A JP 1989-168257 19890629; US 5141803 A Cont of US 1988-212848 19880629, US 1991-750716 19910820; CA 1334320 C CA 1989-602287 19890609; JP 2643458 B2 JP 1989-168257 19890629

FDT JP 2643458 B2 Previous Publ. JP 02061000

PRAI US 1988-212848 19880629

IC ICM A61K007-50; A61K009-70; C11D003-48

ICS A47K007-00; C11D001-56; C11D001-62; C11D007-26; C11D017-00

AB AU 8936482 A UPAB: 19930928
 Aqueous compsn. (pH 3.6-4.5) for **impregnating a nonwoven wipe** comprises (by weight) 0.02-0.25% K sorbate (I), 0.05-0.2% citric acid (II), 0.02-0.2% Na2-EDTA, 0.03-0.24 % cationic bioxide (III), and H2O (to 100%).
 (III) is pref. (a) polyhexamethylene biguanide. HCl, or (b) poly(oxyethylene(dimethylimino) ethylene (dimethylimino)ethylene dichloride). Contain (by weight) 0.14 % (I), 0.1 % (II) 0.09 % Na2-EDTA, and 0.14% (III); opt. a skin **moisturizer** (especially 0.5 % propylene glycol), a skin softener (especially 0.05 % PEG-60 lanolin), a **surfactant** (especially 0.038 % cocoamphodiacetate), or mixts.; and have pH 4-4.3. Pref. moistened **wipes** comprise a flexible absorbent containing 200-500 % especially 350 % of the aqueous compsn.
 USE/ADVANTAGE - Incorporation of the cationic biocide (III) into the EtOH-free compsn. greatly minimizes the slippery feel of the wet **wipes** prepared from the above aqueous compsns..
 0/0

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A09-A; A12-G; **D08-B09A**; D09-A01; E10-A17; E10-A21;
 E10-B01C; E10-C02A; E10-C04H

ABEQ US 5141803 A UPAB: 19930928
 Moistened **wipe** comprises a flexible absorbent **nonwoven** substrate **impregnated** with an aq. compsn. contg. (a) 0.02-0.25 wt.% of potassium sorbate; (b) 0.05-0.20 wt.% of citric acid; (c) 0.02-0.20 wt.% of disodium salt of EDTA; (d) 0.03-0.24 wt.% of cationic biocide; and (e) water to 100 wt.%
 Pref. cpd. (d) comprises polyhexamethylene bignamide-HCl or poly(oxyethylene (dimethylimino) ethylene(dimethylimino) ethylene dichloride. Compsn. has pH 3.5-4.5.
 USE - For cleaning and delivering cationic biocide to hard surfaces, or hands or body etc.
 0/0

L41 ANSWER 56 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1989-155039 [21] WPIX

DNN N1989-118165 DNC C1989-068648

TI Temperature sensitive slow-diffusing agent, for food, etc. - containing temperature

sensitive material comprising lipid regulated to melt at specific temperature and containing useful agent.

DC B07 D13 D16 S03

PA (NITL) NITTO DENKO CORP

CYC 1

PI JP 01096119 A 19890414 (198921)* 10 <--

ADT JP 01096119 A JP 1987-254904 19871008

PRAI JP 1987-254904 19871008

IC A01N025-08; **A61K009-70**; G01K011-06

AB JP 01096119 A UPAB: 19930923

Temperature-sensitive material contains lipid which is regulated to melt or solidify at prescribed temperature, and which contains useful agent. Lipid is **impregnated** in and/or painted on support to make temperature sensitive diffusing agent.

Pref. a support, **nonwoven** fabric, glass wool- or other porous-film, matrix of plastic filter, etc. is useful. Lipid used is regulated to change its rheological character according to temperature As useful

agent, types of colouring matter, agricultural chemical, blight control agent, plant hormone etc. are useful. Useful agent is in lipid, and lipid is held to support.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Temperature-sensitive diffusing agent supplies useful agent efficiently according to temperature Useful for industrial field of food,

medicine or biotechnology. The diffusing agent has good thermal sense and is highly stable.

0/0

FS CPI EPI

FA AB

MC CPI: B04-B01B; B04-D02; B12-M10A; B12-P01; D03-H01
EPI: S03-B01

L41 ANSWER 57 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1988-049581 [07] WPIX

DNC C1988-021945

TI **Nonwoven** fabrics with bactericidal finish - **impregnated**
with quat. ammonium salt and titanium chelate.

DC A18 A94 D22 E12 F07

IN KUPITS, J J

PA (GRAC) GRACE & CO W R

CYC 2

PI US 4721511 A 19880126 (198807)* 6 <--

CA 1263935 A 19891219 (199004) <--

ADT US 4721511 A US 1984-658331 19841005

PRAI US 1984-658331 19841005

IC A61K009-70; A61K031-69

AB US 4721511 A UPAB: 19930923

New fabrics comprise a **non-woven** polypropylene, polyethylene or cellulosic substrate **impregnated** with 0.7-1.05 weight% of an alkoxy silicone quat. amine (I) and 0.1-0.75 weight% of a triethanolamine Ti chelate (II). In the case of cellulosic substrates, (I) is N-(3-trimethoxy silylpropyl)-N-octadecyl N,N-dimethyl ammonium chloride (Ia) and the substrate is also **impregnated** with a pigment and a pigment binder.

(I) is pref. (Ia) also in the case of polyolefin substrates. The substrates may also be **impregnated** with an alcohol-and saline-repelling fluoropolymer. Polyolefin substrates may be treated with a polypropylene wetting agent, especially i-PrOH. Cellulosic substrates may be coated with an acrylic latex and/or treated with a silicone wetting agent. The pigment binder is polyvinyl alcohol, (III) is a chelate commercially available as 'Tyzor TE'.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The fabrics are useful for production of pillow ticking, hospital gowns, surgical drapes, etc. They have a bactericidal finish which is not leached out during use.

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A03-A05A; A04-E10; A04-G01B; A06-A00E1; A08-M02; A08-S08; A12-G03;
A12-S05G; A12-S05R; D09-C04D; E05-E02D; E05-L01; F03-C02; F03-C02A;
F03-C02B

L41 ANSWER 58 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1987-323009 [46] WPIX

DNC C1987-137642

TI Applicator for skin treatment liquid - is **impregnated** absorbent
tissue for rubbing or wiping on skin.

DC B07 C03

IN KINGSTON, M J

PA (CUXS-N) CUXSON GERRARD & CO LTD

CYC 1

PI GB 2190289 A 19871118 (198746)* 3 <--

GB 2190289 B 19900704 (199027) <--

ADT GB 2190289 A GB 1987-11393 19870514

PRAI GB 1986-11746 19860514; GB 1987-11393
19870514

IC A61K009-70

AB GB 2190289 A UPAB: 19930922

An applicator comprises absorbent tissue **impregnated** with the

mixture which comprises a carrier liquid and at least one active ingredient. The carrier liquid leaves the skin surface rapidly after application and the applicator is rubbed or wiped against the skin to transfer an approx. controlled amount of mixture and leave a controlled dosage of ingredient on the skin.

The tissue is pref. a flat sheet of **nonwoven** fabric fully saturated with the mixture and which is sufficiently strong to withstand rubbing against the skin to clean it and has a mild abrasive action on the skin. In partic., the active ingredient is a mixture of propanol and water as a fungicide, and may also include an antibiotic or benzoyl peroxide.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For treatment of athlete's foot, acne, etc., is easy and convenient to use.

0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: B02-T; B10-A04; B10-A12B; B10-E04B; B10-E04D; B11-C04; B12-A02C; B12-A07; C02-T; C10-A04; C10-A12B; C10-E04B; C10-E04D; C11-C04; C12-A02C; C12-A07

ABEQ GB 2190289 B UPAB: 19930922

An applicator for applying a dose of a liquid mixture to the skin to treat a skin complaint comprising an absorbent tissue made moist by **impregnation** with a quantity of the liquid mixture, the tissue having a mild abrasive action when rubbed against the skin and being sufficiently strong when wet to withstand rubbing against the skin to clean the skin, the liquid mixture comprising a carrier liquid which carries a fungicide dissolved in the carrier liquid, the carrier liquid being such as to evaporate rapidly from the surface of the skin after the liquid mixture has been applied to the skin to leave behind the active ingredient on the skin, the applicator being such that upon rubbing or wiping against the skin a controlled quantity of liquid mixture is applied to the skin and thereby an equivalent controlled dosage of active ingredient deposited on the skin.

L41 ANSWER 59 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1986-162443 [26] WPIX

DNN N1986-121012 DNC C1986-069560

TI Production of tissue adhesive compsn. for use on wounds etc. - comprises **impregnating** flat material especially of collagen with solution containing fibrinogen and factor VIII.

DC A96 B04 B07 D22 G03 P34

IN LINDNER, A; LINNAU, Y

PA (IMMO) IMMUNO CHEM MEDIZINISCHE PROD

CYC 2

PI CA 1205013 A 19860527 (198626)* 11 <--

US 4600574 A 19860715 (198631) <--

ADT CA 1205013 A CA 1984-449868 19840319; US 4600574 A US 1984-591784 19840321

PRAI CA 1984-449868 19840319

IC A61K009-70; A61K037-12; A61L025-00

AB CA 1205013 A UPAB: 19930922

(1) Production of a tissue adhesive based on human or animal protein comprises (a) **impregnating** a tissue compatible flat material with a solution containing fibrinogen (I) and Factor VIII; and (b) lyophilising the **impregnated** material having a coherent matrix of the flat material. (2) Production of a tissue adhesive based on human or animal protein comprises lyophilisation of an aqueous solution of (I), collagen (II)

and

Factor VIII in layers to form a flat material.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The tissue adhesive can be applied to wounds etc to stop bleeding or to cover them, or to unite tissues. No special preparation of the wound area is necessary, and a tighter wound cover or connection is achieved.

0/6

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB

MC CPI: A03-C01; A12-S05G; A12-V03A; B02-K; B04-B04A6; B04-B04D3; B04-B04F;
B04-C02E1; **B12-A07**; B12-M02D; D09-C04B; G03-B02A; G03-B04

ABEQ US 4600574 A UPAB: 19930922

A tissue adhesive is obtd. by (A) **impregnating** a flat, pref. **non-woven**, tissue compatible collagen, gelatine or polysaccharide with a soln. of fibrinogen and Factor 13 and (B) lyophilising the flat material to produce a coherent matrix of the tissue compatible material. The **impregnating** soln. pref. also contains a plasmin inhibitor, an antibiotic and/or a cytostatic agent. The lyophilising of the **impregnated** material is repeated at least once to obtain a multilayered flat material.

USE/ADVANTAGE - To stop bleeding, cover wounds, unite tissues; no special treatment of the wound area is necessary; a tighter wound cover than previously can be produced.

L41 ANSWER 60 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1984-171023 [27] WPIX

DNN N1984-127467 DNC C1984-072250

TI Cosmetic applicator based on porous sheet - containing emollient, absorbents, **deodorant** and fragrance.

DC A96 D21 F07 P28 P42 P73

IN SMITH, J A

PA (CREA-N) CREATIVE PROD RES; (CRGA-N) CREATIVE PROD RESOU

CYC 12

PI WO 8402262 A 19840621 (198427)* EN 20 <--
RW: AT BE CH DE FR GB LU NL SE
W: JP

US 4462981 A 19840731 (198433) <--

EP 128944 A 19841227 (198501) EN <--

R: AT BE CH DE FR GB LI LU NL SE

JP 60500124 W 19850131 (198511) <--

US 4550035 A 19851029 (198546) <--

ADT WO 8402262 A WO 1983-US1901 19831130; US 4462981 A US
1982-448806 19821210; EP 128944 A EP 1983-900345 19831103;
JP 60500124 W JP 1984-500414 19821211; US 4550035 A US
1984-605054 19840628

PRAI US 1982-448806 19821210; US 1984-605054
19840628

REP No-Citns.; SSR870616; US 2495066; US 2980941; US 3257226; US 3567118; US
3795624; US 4177304; US 4226944; US 4341822; US 4344930; US 4397754

IC A47K007-02; A47L013-16; A47L025-00; A61K007-00; **A61K009-70**;
B05D003-00; B32B003-26; B32B005-18

AB WO 8402262 A UPAB: 19930925

Dry cosmetic applicators comprise a porous sheet **impregnated** and coated with a mixture of at least one emollient, water-insoluble oil -absorbing particles, water-insoluble **moisture**-absorbing particles, **deodorant** and fragrance.

The porous sheet may be made of textiles (especially **non-woven**), paper or foam (especially open-celled polymer foam) and may be designed as a bath mat or a disposable foot **towel**. Suitable emollients include **oils**, **waxes** and nonionic or cationic **surfactants**, e.g. 'Procetyl AWS', 'Necon CPS-100', 'Dow Corning' 344 or 345 fluid or 'Finsolv TN' (TRM's). The **oil** absorbent is pref. soya or oat protein and the **moisture** absorbent is pref. talc.

Pref. compsns. comprise 30-60% emollient, 30-65% absorbents, 0.5-15% **deodorant** and 0.5-15% fragrance.

The prods. are especially useful for foot treatment. When pressed or rubbed against the wet skin, emollient and **deodorant** are solubilised and released to soften and **deodorise** the skin and absorbent

particles are released to de-oil the skin and absorb excess moisture.

0/0

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB

MC CPI: A12-S04; A12-V04; **D08-B09**; D10-A05; F03-E01; F04-E

ABEQ US 4462981 A UPAB: 19930925

Dry cosmetic applicator comprises a porous sheet **impregnated** and overcoated with a compsn. comprising emollient, water-insol. oil absorbent particles, water-insol. **moisture** absorbent particles, **deodorising** agents and fragrance.

When the applicator is pressed against wet skin, some emollient and **deodorising** agent are solubilised and released to soften and **deodorise** the skin. Some absorbent particles are released and coated onto the skin to de-oil it and absorb excess moisture.

The emollient is e.g. a fatty acid poly(2-3C) alkoxylate. The porous sheet may be a **nonwoven** textile.

USE - Esp. for foot treatment. The applicator may be in the form of a bath mat.

ABEQ US 4550035 A UPAB: 19930925

Dry cosmetic applicator is prepd., by (a) forming a stirred melt of 1 or more emollient; (b) adding dry absorbent particles of 1 or more water-insoluble **moisture**-absorbent agent and 1 or more water-insoluble oil-absorbent agent to the melt; (c) adding fragrance to form a cosmetic compsn.; (d) cooling; and (e) applying compsn. to **impregnate** a sheet of absorbent material.

Pref. compsn. is applied so as to **impregnate** and overcoat 1 side of a sheet of **nonwoven** textile or open-celled foam. Emollient melt is formed at 60-75 deg.C, cooled to 50-55 deg.C, and applied to a sheet of absorbent material which has been warmed to 50-55 deg.C.

USE - For foot **deodorising** and **moisturising**, and other wetted or sweaty skin surfaces.

L41 ANSWER 61 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1984-021526 [04] WPIX

DNC C1984-009216

TI Cataplasm for gum mucous - comprises active ingredient **impregnating** water soluble or swellable polymer e.g. gelatin laminated on **non woven** fabric e.g. of nylon.

DC A96 B07 D22

PA (TEIK-N) TEIKOKU SEIYAKU KK

CYC 1

PI JP 58213709 A 19831212 (198404)* 6 <--

JP 05007369 B 19930128 (199307) 5 A61K009-70 <--

ADT JP 58213709 A JP 1982-96805 19820605; JP 05007369 B JP 1982-96805 19820605

FDT JP 05007369 B Based on JP 58213709

PRAI JP 1982-96805 19820605

IC ICM A61K009-70

AB JP 58213709 A UPAB: 19930925

Cataplasm comprises sheet like active ingredient layer laminated on a flexible supporting layer. The active ingredient layer compsn. contains pharmaceutically active ingredient and water-soluble or water-swelling polymer.

The polymer includes polyvinyl alcohol, gelatin, agar, starch xanthan gum, gum arabic, sodium aginate, pectin, methyl cellulose, ethyl methyl cellulose, propyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, CMC, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, casein, etc. The supporting layer is made of **non-woven** fabric of nylon, vinylon, etc., paper, PVC sheet, polyurethane film EVA copolymer film, and other plastic film. The layer has thickness of 10 to 100 microns.

The active ingredient includes anti-biotics, enzyme, analgesics, anti-inflammatory agent, tranquillizing agent, anti-convulsant, anti-tumour agent, etc.

The catalplasma strongly adheres to the gum mucous, and is not decomposed by saliva, etc.

0/0

FS CPI

FA AB

MC CPI: A12-V01; B02-Z; B04-B02C; B04-B04A; B04-C02; B04-C03B; B04-C03D; B12-C10; B12-D01; B12-D04; B12-D07; B12-G07; B12-L04; D09-C

ABEQ JP 93007369 B UPAB: 19930925

Cataplasm comprises sheet like active ingredient layer laminated on a flexible supporting layer. The active ingredient layer compsn. contains pharmaceutically active ingredient and water-soluble or water-swelling polymer.

The polymer includes polyvinyl alcohol, gelatin, agar, starch xanthan gum, gum arabic, sodium aginate, pectin, methyl cellulose, ethyl methyl cellulose, propyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, CMC, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, casein, etc.

The supporting layer is made of **non-woven** fabric of nylon, vinylon, etc., paper, PVC sheet, polyurethane film, EVA copolymer film, and other plastic film. The layer has thickness of 10 to 100 microns. The active ingredient includes antibiotics, enzyme, analgesics, anti-inflammatory agent, tranquillising agent, anti-convulsant, anti-tumour agent, etc.

The catalplasma strongly adheres to the gum mucous, and is not decomposed by saliva, etc. (J58213709-A)

L41 ANSWER 62 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1982-02300J [48] WPIX

CR 1989-165175 [22]; 1990-090390 [12]; 1990-382596 [51]

TI Controlling spread of respiratory virus - with non-toxic carboxylic acid, e.g. **impregnated** into tissues.

DC B05 D22 D25 E19

IN HOUSSAIN, S U; SMITH, K R; HOSSAIN, S U

PA (KIMB) KIMBERLY CLARK CORP.

CYC 16

PI	BE 893895	A	19821116 (198248)*	33	<--
	DE 3227126	A	19830203 (198306)		<--
	GB 2103089	A	19830216 (198307)		<--
	FR 2509577	A	19830121 (198310)		<--
	NL 8202885	A	19830216 (198310)		<--
	SE 8204372	A	19830221 (198310)		<--
	AU 8286210	A	19830127 (198311)		<--
	FI 8202542	A	19830331 (198319)		<--
	DK 8203154	A	19830425 (198323)		<--
	JP 58135802	A	19830812 (198338)		<--
	ZA 8204975	A	19840313 (198413)		<--
	CA 1188225	A	19850604 (198527)		<--
	GB 2103089	B	19860312 (198611)		<--
	KR 8702047	B	19871203 (198823)		<--
	IT 1212049	B	19891108 (199147)		<--
	DE 3227126	C2	19931118 (199346)	16	A01N037-04 <--

ADT GB 2103089 A GB 1982-20966 19820720; ZA 8204975 A ZA 1982-4975 19820713; DE 3227126 C2 DE 1982-3227126 19820720

PRAI US 1981-284688 19810720; US 1982-392781 19820630; US 1986-930607 19861112

IC A01N037-00; A61K007-00; A61K009-70; A61K031-19; A61K039-26; A61L002-16; A61L002-18; C09G001-00; C11D003-48; C12N000-00; D06M013-20 ICM A01N037-04

ICS A01N025-30; A61K007-00; A61K009-70; A61K031-19; A61K039-26; A61L002-16; A61L002-18; C09G001-00; C11D003-48; C12N000-00; D06M013-20

AB BE 893895 A UPAB: 19940103

Method for interrupting or preventing propagation of a respiratory virus comprises treatment with at least one acid of formula RCOOH (I). (R is lower alkyl (opt. substd. e.g. by carboxy; carboxy plus halo or plus one or two hydroxy, or by two carboxy plus hydroxy), alkenyl (opt. substd. by carboxy) or opt. substd. phenyl). Especially a mixture of acids is used, pref.

any two of citric, malic, benzoic and succinic.

The compsns. can also contain a **surfactant** (nonionic, anionic or cationic), especially a poly(ethyleneoxy)alkylphenol; poly(ethyleneoxy)sorbitol ester; quat. ammonium salts or cpds. of formulae (RSO₃)M⁺; (ROSO₃)xM⁺ or M⁺ (SO₃.CH(COOR₁).CH₂COOR₂)_x (M is mono-, di- or tri-valent cation or opt. substd. ammonium ion; R is alkyl; R₁ and R₂ are aliphatic gps.; x is a whole number).

Incorporation of a **surfactant** reduces the amount of (I) needed for virucidal effect and broadens the spectrum of activity. Specified **surfactants** and Na bis(2-ethylhexyl)sulphosuccinate and Na dodecylsulphate (II).

(I) are effective against rhino-, parainfluenza and adeno-viruses and are nontoxic and nonirritating to humans. They can be used to **impregnate** facial tissues, formulated as sprays, lotions, lip pencils, etc. or included in detergent compsns.

FS CPI

FA AB

MC CPI: B10-C02; B10-C04; B12-A06; B12-M09; D08-B; E10-C02; E10-C04B; E10-C04D; E10-C04E

ABEQ GB 2103089 B UPAB: 19930915

The use of an anionic **surfactant**, one or more virucidal acids of formula R-COOH (wherein R represents a lower alkyl, substituted lower alkyl, carboxy lower alkyl, carboxy hydroxy lower alkyl, carboxy halo lower alkyl, carboxy dihydroxy lower alkyl, dicarboxy hydroxy lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, carboxy lower alkenyl, dicarboxy lower alkenyl, phenyl or substituted phenyl group) and a web substrate or carrier for the manufacture of a therapeutic agent for use in a method for substantially inactivating at least one or more genus of a naked respiratory virus thereby interrupting or preventing the spread of said virus, which method comprises contacting a virus-containing area with said therapeutic agent; the concentration of said acid and **surfactant** in said agent being such as to produce a log drop of 2 or more in the concentration of active naked respiratory viruses on contacting an area containing such viruses with said agent and said virucidal acids being acids which are essentially non-toxic and non-irritating to human or animal tissue in the amount used.

ABEQ DE 3227126 C UPAB: 19940103

Viricidal product comprises a substrate(I) and a compsn. comprising 0.05-5% (based on dry wt. of substrate) **surfactant**(A) and at least 2% of an acid (B). (I) comprises cellulose fabric or or fibrous **nonwoven** material; (A) is an alkylsulphonate salt, an alkyl sulphate salt or a sulphosuccinic acid ester salt of a mono, di or trivalent metal, ammonium or substd. ammonium, and in the sulphosuccinate, the ester gp. is aliphatic. (B) is malic, citric, succinic or benzoic acid or a deriv. of these. Pref. (A) is sodium dodecylsulphate, and (I) is a face cloth.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The product kills respiratory viruses such as rhinoviruses, parainfluenza viruses and adenoviruses with high efficiency, useful for control of the common cold.

Dwg.0/0

L41 ANSWER 63 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1981-91766D [50] WPIX

TI Cataplast tape with good pharmaceutical retention properties - obtd. by **impregnating** fine porous particles with solvent and medicament, then coating obtd. particles on support.

DC B07 D22 P34

PA (NITL) NITTO ELECTRIC IND CO

CYC 1

PI JP 56139424 A 19811030 (198150)* 5 <--

PRAI JP 1980-43121 19800401

IC A61K009-70; A61K047-00; A61L015-06

AB JP 56139424 A UPAB: 19930915

A cataplasma tape is obtd. by coating a cataplasma, obtd. by **impregnating** a substance replaceable with **moisture** to be supplied, e.g., alcohols or organic solvents, and a medicine having a solubility at least 5 times higher in the **moisture-replaceable** substance in water, e.g., analgesics such as acetaminophen, etc., corticosteroids such as hydrocortisone, etc., antagonisers such as erythromycin, etc., or other medicines, into fine porous particles, e.g., of silica gel, etc., on the back side of a supporter, e.g., of film, sheet, foil, or **nonwoven** fabric.

The cataplasma tape is capable of holding medicines for a longer period of time without causing any damage to the medicines, such as decomposition or denaturation, and also of continuously and quantitatively supplying the medicines into the affected skin or mucous membrane without the loss of the medicines.

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB

MC CPI: B01-C02; B02-E; B10-D03; B11-C04; B12-D01; D09-C

L41 ANSWER 64 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1981-70563D [39] WPIX

TI Medical skin plaster has tacky ointment layer - formed on and **impregnated** into part of **nonwoven** fabric base, and also bonding material.

DC D22

PA (NIVL) JAPAN VILENE CO LTD

CYC 1

PI JP 56099410 A 19810810 (198139)* 5 <--

JP 01023444 B 19890502 (198921) <--

ADT JP 56099410 A JP 1980-2332 19800110

PRAI JP 1980-2332 19800110

IC A61K009-70

AB JP 56099410 A UPAB: 19930915

Plaster has tacky layer formed on a side of **nonwoven** fabric base. Part of the ointment is **impregnated** into part of the **nonwoven** fabric base. Bonding material is laid partly in the **nonwoven** fabric base so that both parts are not detached from each other.

In the prior art thin, **nonwoven** fabric has been used as the base for plasters, but the ointment is likely to be **impregnated** into the fabric, which then detaches itself from the rest of the ointment. The bonding material is e.g. elastic resin such as natural rubber, synthetic rubber, etc., thermoplastic resin, thermosetting resin, etc. prevents the ointment-fabric separation

Pref. the bonding material is laid in the base by a caving roll, boring hollow roll, etc. using textile-printing techniques. As the **nonwoven** fabric, **nonwoven** fleece, prepared by heaping up the structuring fibres of 10-120 mm length in sheet form so that the maximum orientation degree of the structuring fibres is above 1.5/1 is pref. used.

FS CPI

FA AB

MC CPI: D09-C

L41 ANSWER 65 OF 65 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1981-18051D [11] WPIX

TI **Impregnated** skin plaster or cataplasma - having gas-permeable paper, cloth, **nonwoven** fabric or synthetic resin sheet base.

DC A96 B07 D22 P32 P34
 PA (TOXW) TOYO INK MFG CO
 CYC 1
 PI JP 56002909 A 19810113 (198111)*
 PRAI JP 1979-78089 19790622
 IC A61F013-02; A61K009-70; A61L015-06
 AB JP 56002909 A UPAB: 19930915

<--

A plaster medicine, including cataplasma, is obtd. by coating the surface of a gas-permeable base material of paper, cloth, **nonwoven** fabric, a synthetic resin sheet, etc., whose surface is provided with a film impervious or sparingly pervious to the principal ingredient, with a cataplasma or plaster whose releasing rate is controlled by micro-encapsulation, filming, or intermixture of a releasing inhibitor, or is not controlled and applied in the form of spots, nets, lines, etc., with an appropriate interval by a printing method.

The plaster medicine uses an ointment base, e.g., polypropylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, glycerine, vaseline, gelatin, polyethylene oxide, a polyacrylic acid metal salt, polyethylene, liquid paraffin, PVA, gum arabic, polyethylene- mineral oil, etc.

The plaster has a long-lasting drug action without causing damage to the skin of human body, using a very small amount of the principal ingredient, and can be easily mfd. with high efficiency.

FS CPI GMPI
 FA AB
 MC CPI: A12-V01; A12-V03A; B11-C04; B12-A07; B12-M02; D09-C

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:44:49 ON 03 AUG 2004)
 SET COST OFF

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 15:45:05 ON 03 AUG 2004

L1 5950 S A61K009-70/IPC
 L2 2 S L1 AND (DRUCKS A? OR DUCKS A? OR VON DER FECHT S? OR KUTHER J
 L3 1 S L1 AND FECHT ?/AU
 L4 2 S L2,L3
 L5 32 S L1 AND BEIERSDORF?/PA
 L6 32 S L4,L5
 L7 16 S L6 NOT PLASTER/TI
 SEL DN AN 1 4
 L8 2 S L7 AND E1-E4
 L9 14 S L7 NOT L8
 SEL DN AN 10
 L10 1 S L9 AND E5-E7
 L11 3 S L4,L8,L10
 L12 3 S L11 AND L1-L10
 L13 601 S L1 AND (NONWOVEN OR NON WOVEN)/BIX
 L14 684 S L1 AND (A61K007-48/IPC OR D08-B?/MC)
 L15 256 S L1 AND (B14-R? OR C14-R? OR B12-L02 OR B12-L05 OR B12-L07 OR
 L16 1010 S L1 AND (B14-N17? OR C14-N17? OR B12-A07 OR C12-A07)/MC
 L17 1662 S L1 AND (P94? OR Q25? OR Q262 OR Q263)/M0,M1,M2,M3,M4,M5,M6
 L18 260 S L13 AND L14-L17
 L19 5 S L18 AND (SPUNLACE OR SPUN LACE)/BIX
 L20 19 S L18 AND VISCOSITY/BIX
 L21 27 S L18 AND VISCO?/BIX
 L22 27 S L20,L21
 L23 0 S L1 AND (WATERJET? OR WATER JET?)/BIX
 L24 258 S L1 AND IMPREGNA?/BIX
 L25 9 S L24 AND L22
 L26 48 S L24 AND L18
 L27 66 S L25,L26,L22
 L28 29 S L27 AND (OIL OR SILICON? OR LIPOPHIL?)/BIX

L29 45 S L27 AND (MOISTUR? OR WAX? OR SURFACTANT? OR PRESERVATIV? OR A
 L30 50 S L28,L29
 L31 5098 S L1 AND (PY<=2000 OR PRY<=2000 OR AY<=2000)
 L32 45 S L31 AND L13 AND L24
 L33 7 S L32 AND WIPE/BIX
 L34 0 S L32 AND TOILETTE/BIX
 L35 9 S L12,L33
 L36 38 S L32 NOT L35
 L37 47 S L35,L36
 L38 24 S L31 AND TOWEL?/BIX
 L39 22 S L38 NOT L37
 SEL DN AN 2 9 21 22
 L40 18 S L39 NOT E8-E17
 L41 65 S L37,L40 AND L1-L40

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 16:37:56 ON 03 AUG 2004

=> => d all abeq tech abex tot 143

L43 ANSWER 1 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 AN 2003-446710 [42] WPIX
 DNN N2003-356138 DNC C2003-118682
 TI Controllably releasable fragrance-emitting dry or wet **wipe**
 laminar fabric article, e.g. wet **wipes** for baby **wipes**,
 has non-woven fabric laminar, and continuous fragrance-imparting
 component-emitting fiber.
 DC A96 D22 F04 P34
 IN ANGELINI, M; D'ASCANIO, L O; FERENC, D; NOVAS, E S
 PA (INFL) INT FLAVORS & FRAGRANCES INC
 CYC 1
 PI US 6500444 B1 20021231 (200342)* 37 A61K009-70 <--
 ADT US 6500444 B1 US 1999-468132 19991221
 PRAI US 1999-468132 19991221
 IC ICM A61K009-70
 ICS A61L015-16
 AB US 6500444 B UPAB: 20030703
 NOVELTY - A controllably releasable fragrance-emitting dry or wet
wipe laminar fabric article comprises a non-woven fabric laminar
 having woven through and throughout at least a finite portion of a laminar
 surface; and a continuous fragrance-imparting component-emitting fiber
 which controllably and continuously releases fragrance at least for the
 time period of use of the laminar fabric article.
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a
 process of producing a fragrance-emitting laminar fabric article,
 comprising providing one or more continuous fragrance-imparting
 component-emitting fibers (3018, 3018', 3018) optionally containing 3-60
 denier antimicrobial agent; providing a non-woven fabric laminar
 substrate; weaving the fragrance-imparting component-emitting fiber(s)
 through the non-woven substrate across a major portion of the surface area
 of the non-woven substrate; and optionally adding additional fragrance
 and/or antimicrobial agent to the resulting laminar fabric article.
 USE - As a controllably releasable fragrance-emitting dry or wet
wipe laminar fabric article, e.g. wet **wipes** used for
 baby **wipes**, hand **wipes**, household cleaning
wipes, and industrial **wipes**.
 ADVANTAGE - The inventive laminar fabric article has efficacious
 antimicrobial properties, and is permanently and continuously
 fragrance-emitting and optionally, antimicrobial substance-emitting.
 DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is a diagrammatic partially
 broken away, cross-sectional view of a sheet of stitch bonded non-woven
 fabric where a bonding yarn is a continuous fragrance-imparting
 component-emitting fiber optionally containing antimicrobial agent.
 Continuous fragrance-imparting component-emitting fibers 3018, 3018',

3018

Dwg.1F/7

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; GI

MC CPI: A12-V03A; D09-C; D09-C06; F04-E04

TECH UPTX: 20030703

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INSTRUMENTATION AND TESTING - Preferred Component: The non-entrapped fragrance and the non-entrapped antimicrobial agent are present in the laminar fabric article. The continuous fragrance-imparting component-emitting fiber comprises a fragrance that is also antimicrobial, and a polypropylene. The non-woven fabric lamina comprises cellulose acetate and **viscose**. It contains 5 up to 20 wt.% cellulose acetate; 10 up to 30 wt.% polypropylene; and 50 up to 80 wt.% **viscose**. The weight:weight ratio of fiber:non-woven fabric is 0.05:1 up to 0.25:1. The article includes an antimicrobial agent of structure (I). The antimicrobial substance is a compound of structures (I)-(XII).

x = 75;

y = 30;

z = 75; and

n = 0, 1 or 2.

ABEX UPTX: 20030703

EXAMPLE - A continuous fiber (25 denier) was made from poly epsilon caprolactone, low-density polyethylene, a fragrance formulation and an antimicrobial substance using an injection molding apparatus. The fragrance formulation contained (pbw): Bergamot oil (150), Orange oil (200), Lemon oil (50), Eugenol (10), Ylang oil (2), Petitgrain Paraguay (10), 4-(4-methyl-4-hydroxyamyl-DELTA 3-cyclohexene) carboxaldehyde (40), gamma-methylionone (20), Vetiver Venezuela (18), 3-alpha-methyl-dodecahydro-6,6-9a-trimethylnaphtho(2,1-b)furan (50), product produced by the reaction of acetic anhydride, polyphosphoric acid and 1,5,9-trimethyl cyclododecatriene-1,5,9 (50), and 1-ethoxy-4-(3-methylbutyl)cyclohexane (12). Separately, a non-woven fabric containing 10% cellulose acetate fiber, 18% polypropylene and 72% **viscose**, was prepared. The fragrance-emitting fiber produced using the apparatus was needle punched into the non-woven fabric in a ratio of 20 parts fragrance-emitting fiber:100 parts non-woven fabric. The resulting article was passed through warm compression rollers (40degreesC) and the resulting product was used as a dry **wipe**.

L43 ANSWER 2 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2002-067669 [10] WPIX

DNN N2002-050028 DNC C2002-020371

TI Wet **wipe** for cleaning hard surfaces is impregnated with hydroxy mixed ether, preferably ethylene oxide and/or propylene oxide adduct with secondary hydroxyalkyl group, and optionally other surfactant.

DC A25 A97 D25 E13 E17 P28 P43

IN ELSNER, M; HANKE, A; WEUTHEN, M

PA (COGN-N) COGNIS DEUT GMBH; (COGN-N) COGNIS DEUT GMBH & CO KG; (ELSN-I) ELSNER M; (HANK-I) HANKE A; (WEUT-I) WEUTHEN M

CYC 22

PI DE 10017191 A1 20011018 (200210)* 7 C11D001-83

WO 2001077280 A1 20011018 (200210) GE C11D017-04

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

W: JP US

EP 1268740 A1 20030102 (200310) GE C11D017-04

R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE TR

US 2003138478 A1 20030724 (200352)# A61K009-70 <--

EP 1268740 B1 20040519 (200433) GE C11D017-04

R: BE DE ES FR GB IT

DE 50102328 G 20040624 (200442) C11D017-04

ADT DE 10017191 A1 DE 2000-10017191 20000407; WO 2001077280 A1 WO 2001-EP3630 20010330; EP 1268740 A1 EP 2001-927841 20010330, WO

2001-EP3630 20010330; US 2003138478 A1 WO 2001-EP3630 20010330, US
 2002-240973 20021007; EP 1268740 B1 EP 2001-927841 20010330, WO
 2001-EP3630 20010330; DE 50102328 G DE 2001-00102328 20010330, EP
 2001-927841 20010330, WO 2001-EP3630 20010330

FDT EP 1268740 A1 Based on WO 2001077280; EP 1268740 B1 Based on WO
 2001077280; DE 50102328 G Based on EP 1268740, Based on WO 2001077280

PRAI DE 2000-10017191 20000407; US 2002-240973
 20021007

IC ICM A61K009-70; C11D001-83; C11D017-04
 ICS A47L013-17; B08B003-08; B32B027-04; B32B027-12; C07C043-13;
 C07C043-14; C07H015-04; C08G065-00; C11D001-72; C11D001-825;
 D21H021-24

AB DE 10017191 A UPAB: 20020213
 NOVELTY - Wet **wipe** is impregnated with hydroxy mixed ether (I).
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the
 use of (I) as impregnant for the production of wet **wipes**.
 USE - The wet **wipes** are used for cleaning hard surfaces.
 ADVANTAGE - Some existing wet **wipes**, including those used
 for cosmetic purposes, contain mineral oil, fatty acid esters, fatty
 alcohol ethoxylates and fatty alcohols. However, the surfactants used
 leave streaky residues on the treated surface. Also, the concentrates do
 not wet well when used for impregnating fabric or tissue paper and tend to
 froth when diluted and can form gel phases. In both cases, the throughput
 is reduced. Impregnants based on hydroxy mixed ethers (I) have low
viscosity and form little froth. In use, the wet **wipes**
 do not leave streaks and impair the gloss of the treated surface.
 Dwg.0/0

FS CPI GMPI
 FA AB; DCN
 MC CPI: A10-E08A; A12-W12B; D11-D01B; E07-A02D; E07-A02H; E10-E04M3
 TECH UPTX: 20020213

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: The wet
wipe contains 0.05-2 wt.% (I). It may also contain other anionic,
 nonionic, cationic and/or amphoteric or zwitterionic surfactant(s),
 preferably alkyl and/or alkenyloligoglycosides (II), especially 0.05-2
 wt.% (II), more especially in a (I):(II) weight ratio of 10:90 to 90:10.
 It may also contain other usual ancillaries and additives.
 Preferred Ethers: The hydroxy mixed ethers (I) are of formula
 $R1-CH(OH)-CHR2O(CH2CHR3)nR4$ (IA) with a total of not less than 4 C atoms
 in R1 and R2;
 R1 = linear or branched 2-18 carbon (C) alkyl;
 R2 = hydrogen (H) or linear or branched 2-18 C alkyl;
 R3 = H or methyl;
 R4 = linear or branched 1-22 C alkyl and/or alkenyl;
 n = 1-50.
 Preferred Surfactants: The alkyl and/or alkenyloligoglycosides (II) are of
 formula $R5O-(G)p$ (IIA):
 R5 = 4-22 C alkyl and/or alkenyl;
 G = a residue of a sugar with 5 or 6 C atoms
 p = 1-10.

ABEX UPTX: 20020213

EXAMPLE - Wet **wipes** comprised 25.0 weight% 3-ply tissue paper (18
 g/m²; 95 weight% recycled paper), impregnated with an aqueous solution
 containing additive (mixture), 0.1 weight% citric acid, 5.0 weight% isopropyl
 alcohol, 0.8 weight% hydrogen peroxide and water to 100 weight%. The additive
 (mixture) used was (A) 1.0 weight% reaction product (IB) of 1,2-decene
 epoxide with octanol/decanol + 1 propylene oxide (PO) + 22 ethylene oxide
 (EO), (B) 0.2 weight% (IB) + 0.8 weight% 8-10 C alkyl-oligoglucoside, (C) 0.2
 weight% (IB) + 0.8 weight% 8-16 C alkyloligoglucoside or, as control, (D) 1.0
 weight% isodecanol + 8 EO. The frothing power of 1 weight% solutions of the
 washing-active substances (free fall cycle method; 25degreesC, 1 l/minute)
 was (A) 200, (B) 250, (C) 230, (D) 900 ml. The wet **wipes** were
 used for cleaning hard and elastic surfaces. The relative cleaning power

was (A) 45, (B) 40, (C) 50, (D) 35%. On high-gloss black tiles, the relative gloss retention was (A) 75, (B) 95, (C) 85, (D) 70%.

L43 ANSWER 3 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2001-137778 [14] WPIX

CR 2001-080747 [09]

DNC C2001-040410

TI Antimicrobial body care product such as disposable diaper, toothbrush, comprises organic matrix dispersed with preset amount of silver nanoparticles of specific particle size in part contacting skin and/or mucosa.

DC A96 D21 D22

IN HANKE, B; GUGGENBICHLER, P J

PA (PROC) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO; (GUGG-I) GUGGENBICHLER P J; (HANK-I) HANKE B

CYC 92

PI WO 2000078281 A1 20001228 (200114)* EN 22 A61K007-48 <--

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ

NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES

FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS

LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL

TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

EP 1066825 A1 20010110 (200114) EN

R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT

RO SE SI

AU 2000054772 A 20010109 (200122)

EP 1185242 A1 20020313 (200225) EN A61K007-48

R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT

RO SE SI

US 2002122832 A1 20020905 (200260) A61K033-38

US 6720006 B2 20040413 (200425) A61K009-00

ADT WO 2000078281 A1 WO 2000-US15897 20000609; EP 1066825 A1 EP

1999-111729 19990617; AU 2000054772 A AU 2000-54772 20000609

; EP 1185242 A1 EP 2000-939732 20000609, WO 2000-US15897

20000609; US 2002122832 A1 US 2001-17996 20011214; US 6720006 B2 US

2001-17996 20011214

FDT AU 2000054772 A Based on WO 2000078281; EP 1185242 A1 Based on WO

2000078281

PRAI EP 1999-111729 19990617

IC ICM A61K007-48; A61K009-00; A61K033-38

ICS A01N025-34; A61K009-14; A61K009-70; A61L015-16

AB WO 2000078281 A UPAB: 20040418

NOVELTY - An antimicrobial body care product comprises an organic matrix containing homogeneously dispersed particles of metallic silver having a particle size of 1-50 nm (silver nanoparticles) on the surface of part contacting human or animal skin and/or mucosa. The amount of metallic silver is sufficient to provide effective antimicrobial effect, but less than cytotoxic silver concentration.

USE - As antimicrobial in part contacting with skin or mucosa in disposable absorbent article such as diaper, incontinence article, catamenial device, training pant or panty liner, tooth brush, cosmetic products and the applicators such as cream, emulsion, suspension, lotion, ointment, salve, gel, powder, make-up, mascara, wipe, cleansing fluid, shampoo, plaster, disinfecting fluid, hair spray or tooth paste or baby comforter (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The particle size of the silver nanoparticles dispersed is very small and there is no discoloration of the skin. So that skin infection by use of cosmetic compositions, by microorganisms, can be safely prevented without disturbing the desired cosmetic effect. The infection caused to gingiva by Streptococci can be prevented by incorporating silver nanoparticles into the polymer bristles of the toothbrush. The silver nanoparticles kept in contact with the human skin or mucosa for a longer time during its normal use provides desired

anti-microbial activity without detrimental effects due to their potential cytotoxicity. The silver nanoparticles in the skin and/or mucosa contacting parts of body care product exert an antimicrobial or antifungal effect without negatively impacting the wearer's comfort, causing negative changes to the wearer's skin structure and without providing skin irritation. The silver nanoparticles are very effective in their antimicrobial activity and not irritating when compared with normal disinfecting agent, and thus can also be used in contact with the very sensitive skin of babies wearing such diapers for a longer time. Since the infection with and the propagation of microorganism can be substantially prevented without irritating the skin, the absorbent articles such as diapers, incontinence articles can be used in contact with the skin surface for a longer time.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB

MC CPI: A08-M02; A12-V03; A12-V04; D08-B; D09-C03; D09-C04

TECH UPTX: 20010312

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Material: The body care product comprises silver nanoparticles in an amount to provide a silver concentration of 1 nano mole-1mumole/L. The organic matrix comprises 1-2000 ppm, and preferably 10-250 ppm of silver nanoparticles. The particle size of silver nanoparticles is preferably 5-8 nm.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Component: The organic matrix comprises an organic polymer such as thermoplastic polyamide, polyether, polyester, polyolefin, vinyl or (meth) acrylate homopolymer, co-polymer or ter-polymer, or polyurethane and/or silicon rubber in which the silver nanoparticles are dispersed.

Preferred Article: A disposable absorbent article, toothbrush, cosmetic composition or baby comforter comprises solid or fluid organic matrix containing dispersed silver nanoparticles. The bristles and/or handle of toothbrush are impregnated and/or coated with organic fluid matrix.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Matrix: The organic matrix is solid or fluid, preferably **viscous** fluid. The fluid comprises aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon, mineral oil, petrolatom, glycerol, fatty alcohol, polypropylene glycol, animal and/or vegetable oil or fat, or silicon oil. The part of body care product which contacts skin or mucosa, is made of or coated with the solid organic matrix dispersed with silver nanoparticles, or impregnated and/or coated with fluid matrix comprising homogeneously dispersed silver nanoparticles.

ABEX UPTX: 20010312

EXAMPLE - A suspension containing silver nanoparticles having particle size of 5-50 nm was produced through thermal evaporation of silver into a liquid silicon oil base. Polypropylene granules were than co-extruded with the silicon oil using an equipment comprising a double-extrusion coil and cog elements, in order to produce polypropylene granules containing 5% of the silver-containing silicon oil. The granules exhibited a grayish brown tint with no change to physical parameters of polypropylene. The material was made into top sheets for diapers containing 1000 ppm of silver. The anti-bacterial efficacy measured by ELISA measurement, demonstrated good results.

L43 ANSWER 4 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2000-532958 [48] WPIX

DNC C2000-158827

TI Skin sanitizing composition for forming sanitizing and moisturizing **wipes**, comprises alcohol antiseptic, lipophilic skin moisturizing agent and degreasing agent.

DC A26 A96 B07 D21

IN DODD, M T; JAKUBOVIC, D A; PUTMAN, C D; SINE, M R; THOMAS, C P; WEI, K S

PA (PROC) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO

CYC 91

PI WO 2000047184 A1 20000817 (200048)* EN 38 A61K007-48 <--
 RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL
 OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
 W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES
 FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS
 LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL
 TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
 AU 2000029904 A 20000829 (200062) A61K007-48 <--
 US 6183766 B1 20010206 (200109) A01N025-00
 EP 1152743 A1 20011114 (200175) EN A61K007-48
 R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
 RO SE SI
 CN 1343115 A 20020403 (200247) A61K007-48
 JP 2002536398 W 20021029 (200274) 48 A61K031-045
 MX 2001008159 A1 20020501 (200368) A61K007-48

ADT WO 2000047184 A1 WO 2000-US3511 20000210; AU 2000029904 A
 AU 2000-29904 20000210; US 6183766 B1 CIP of US 1999-249209
 19990212, US 1999-320997 19990527; EP 1152743 A1 EP
 2000-908591 20000210, WO 2000-US3511 20000210; CN 1343115 A
 CN 2000-804869 20000210; JP 2002536398 W JP 2000-598137
 20000210, WO 2000-US3511 20000210; MX 2001008159 A1 WO
 2000-US3511 20000210, MX 2001-8159 20010810

FDT AU 2000029904 A Based on WO 2000047184; EP 1152743 A1 Based on WO
 2000047184; JP 2002536398 W Based on WO 2000047184; MX 2001008159 A1 Based
 on WO 2000047184

PRAI US 1999-320997 19990527; US 1999-249209
 19990212

IC ICM A01N025-00; A61K007-48; A61K031-045
 ICS A61K007-00; A61K007-32; A61K007-50; A61K009-70; A61K025-34;
 A61K047-02; A61K047-34; A61K047-40; A61P017-00; A61P017-16

AB WO 200047184 A UPAB: 20001001
 NOVELTY - Skin sanitizing composition comprises a sanitizing agent
 comprising an alcohol antiseptic, lipophilic skin moisturizing agent and
 degreasing agent comprising silicones, wax materials, powders and/or
 fluorochemicals.
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Skin sanitizing composition (A) comprises:
 (1) a sanitizing agent to kill or reduce the growth of
 microorganisms, which comprises 40-99 weight% alcohol antiseptic;
 (2) 0.1-20% lipophilic skin moisturizing agent;
 (3) a degreasing agent comprising:
 (i) non-volatile silicones having a viscosity of at least
 15000 centipoise, silicone elastomer, silicone elastomer/volatile silicone
 blends, silicone elastomer/nonvolatile silicone blend and/or
 nonvolatile/volatile silicone blends;
 (ii) wax materials soluble in the alcohol antiseptic and having a
 melting point of at least 20 deg. C;
 (iii) powders and/or
 (iv) fluorochemicals;
 (4) optionally 0-10% thickener;
 (5) optionally 0-15% humectant;
 (6) optionally 0-1% perfume and
 (7) 0-60% water.
 An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for an article comprising a
 container containing (A). The container has instructions for moisturizing
 and conditioning the skin during the skin sanitizing process. The
 instructions comprise an instruction to apply (A) to skin and then rub or
 massage the composition onto the skin at least 3 times a day.
 ACTIVITY - Antimicrobial.
 MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.
 USE - Used to prepare a skin sanitizing and moisturizing wipe
 (claimed). (A) May be used in leave on or rinse off products.
 ADVANTAGE - (A) Give good moisturization with an improved, less

greasy skin feel.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A06-A00E3; A12-V04C; B04-B01C; B04-C03D; B05-B01B; B10-E04D; B14-A01;
D08-B09A

TECH UPTX: 20001001

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred components: The degreasing agent comprises a silicon elastomer/volatile silicone blend, preferably cyclomethicone and dimethicone/vinyldimethicone crosspolymer blend and/or cyclomethicone and dimethicone crosspolymer.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred components: The alcoholic antiseptic comprises ethanol. (A) Also comprises a cyclodextrin comprising alpha-cyclodextrin, methylated alpha-cyclodextrin, methylated beta-cyclodextrin, hydroxyethyl alpha-cyclodextrin, hydroxyethyl beta-cyclodextrin, hydroxypropyl alpha-cyclodextrin and/or hydroxypropyl beta-cyclodextrin.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred composition: (A) Also comprises an odor control agent, preferably zeolites, soluble carbonate and/or bicarbonate salts, water soluble ionic polymers, silica gel, silica molecular sieves, activated alumina, kieselguhr, fuller's earth, montmorillonite, smectite, attapulgite, bentonite, palygorskite, kaolinite, illite, halloysite, hectorite, beidellite, nontronite, saponite, hormite, vermiculite, sepiolite, chlorophyll, soda lime, calcium oxide, chitin, potassium permanganate, activated charcoal and/or activated carbon.

ABEX UPTX: 20001001

EXAMPLE - A sanitizing and moisturizing gel was produced which comprised 55 weight% ethanol, 3 weight% isopropanol, 4 weight% petrolatum (super white protopet), 8 weight% SFE839 elastomer dispersion (silicone elastomer dispersion (cyclomethicone (and) dimethicone/vinyldimethicone crosspolymer)), 1 weight% Tospearl (RTM) 145A (particulate crosslinked hydrocarbyl-substituted polysiloxane), 0.25 weight% Carbopol Ultrez 10 (RTM) (Carbomer), 0.1 weight% Stabylen 30 (RTM) (acrylate/vinyl isodecanoate crosspolymer), 0.58 weight% Quadrol Polyol (RTM) (tetrahydroxypropyl ethylenediamine), 0.1 weight% perfume, 27.98 weight% water and minors. The moisturizing sanitizing composition reduced the greasiness of the lipophilic moisturizer (i.e. petrolatum).

L43 ANSWER 5 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2000-136938 [12] WPIX

DNC C2000-041989

TI Treated medical **wipes** for cleansing hair, skin and environmental surfaces may also be used for topical application of e.g. antibiotics, fungicides and deodorants.

DC A96 A97 B07 C07 D22

IN HASENOEHRL, E J; PUNG, D J; SCHELL, C K; SINE, M R

PA (PROC) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO

CYC 27

PI WO 9966793 A1 19991229 (200012)* EN 36 A01N025-34 <--

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

W: AU BR CA CN CZ JP KR MX

AU 9939501 A 20000110 (200025) A01N025-34 <--

EP 1089621 A1 20010411 (200121) EN A01N025-34

R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE

BR 9911505 A 20010327 (200124) A01N025-34

CZ 2000004567 A3 20010613 (200138) A01N025-34

KR 2001043992 A 20010525 (200168) A61K007-00

CN 1306393 A 20010801 (200172) A01N025-34

MX 2001000084 A1 20010501 (200227) A01N025-34

JP 2002518414 W 20020625 (200243) 46 A61K007-00

ADT WO 9966793 A1 WO 1999-IB1031 19990604; AU 9939501 A AU

1999-39501 19990604; EP 1089621 A1 EP 1999-922412 19990604,
 WO 1999-IB1031 19990604; BR 9911505 A BR 1999-11505
 19990604, WO 1999-IB1031 19990604; CZ 2000004567 A3 WO
 1999-IB1031 19990604, CZ 2000-4567 19990604; KR 2001043992
 A KR 2000-714652 20001222; CN 1306393 A CN 1999-807623
 19990604; MX 2001000084 A1 MX 2001-84 20010108; JP 2002518414 W
 WO 1999-IB1031 19990604, JP 2000-555493 19990604

FDT AU 9939501 A Based on WO 9966793; EP 1089621 A1 Based on WO 9966793; BR
 9911505 A Based on WO 9966793; CZ 2000004567 A3 Based on WO 9966793; JP
 2002518414 W Based on WO 9966793

PRAI US 1998-90152P 19980622

IC ICM A01N025-34; A61K007-00

ICS A01N025-02; A61K009-70

ICA C11D017-04

AB WO 9966793 A UPAB: 20000308

NOVELTY - A treated medical **wipe** comprises one or more layers of
 water-insoluble substrate, and an aqueous composition comprising an
 effective amount of non-encapsulated, water insoluble functional
 ingredient and an aqueous component free of surfactants, where the
 composition saturates and coats the substrate so that the functional
 ingredient remains, uniformly distributed throughout.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the
 following:

(1) a method of manufacturing the novel **wipe**, comprising
 coating onto and/or saturating a water-insoluble substrate with an aqueous
 composition, free of surfactants and having a hydrophilic-lipophilic
 balance (HLB) value of 4-18, comprising an effective amount of a
 non-encapsulated, water soluble functional ingredient, and an aqueous
 component;

(2) a method of cleansing and/or treating hair and skin by
 administering a treated **wipe** of the novelty to the hair or skin;
 and

(3) a method of cleansing and/or treating environmental surfaces by
 administering a treated **wipe** of the novelty.

ACTIVITY - Cleanser; cosmetic; antibiotic; antimicrobial; fungicide;
 antiperspirant; deodorant; antipyretic; anesthetic; sunscreen; emolient;
 conditioner; humectant; insect repellent.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The **wipe** is useful as a cleansing **wipe** or
 as a medium for the topical application of cosmetics, antibiotics,
 antimicrobials, fungicides, antiperspirants, deodorants, moisturizers,
 antipyretics, anesthetics, sunscreens, emollients, conditioners, humectants
 or insect repellants.

ADVANTAGE - The stickiness associated with the presence of
 surfactants in the formulation is absent. The liquid component is stable
 over long periods.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A12-V03A; A12-V04A; A12-V04C; B04-B01B; B04-C03; B10-A12C; B10-E02;
 B10-H01; B11-C04; B11-C09; B14-A01; B14-A04; B14-B05; B14-C04;
 B14-C07; B14-C08; B14-R01; B14-R03; B14-R05; C04-B01B; C04-C03;
 C10-A12C; C10-E02; C10-H01; C11-C04; C11-C09; C14-A01; C14-A04;
 C14-B05; C14-C04; C14-C07; C14-C08; C14-R01; C14-R03; C14-R05; D09-A;
 D09-C

TECH UPTX: 20000308

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred composition: The
 composition optionally comprises anionic surfactants with HLB values
 outside the range 4-18 (preferably outside the range 1-25) e.g. alkyl
 sulfates. The composition also optionally comprises proton donors
 especially gluconic acid, its precursor or gluconolactone buffered to pH
 3-6 (preferably 3.5-4.5). Other optional ingredients include
 water-soluble conditioning agents and drying agents. The **viscosity**

of the liquid composition is 1-1000 (preferably 5-200) centipoise.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred composition: The water insoluble functional ingredient (I) is an antimicrobial, preferably 3,4,4'-trichlorocarbanilide, pyrithiones and salts of them, parachloro-meta-xyleneol, natural essential oil and their key ingredients, and especially 2,4,4'-trichloro-2'-hydroxy diphenylether. The ingredient may alternatively be a conditioning agent selected from fatty acids, polyol polyesters, glycerin mono-, di- or triesters, emollient esters, epidermal or sebaceous hydrocarbons, polyethylene wax, lanolin, mineral oil, silicone oil, silicone gum, vegetable oil adduct, petrolatum, non-ionic polymers or mixtures of them.

Preferred agent: The proton donating agent is an organic acid selected from adipic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, maleic acid, malic acid, succinic acid, glycolic acid, glutaric acid, benzoic acid, malonic acid, salicylic acid, gluconic acid, polyacrylic acid and precursors, salts or mixtures of them.

ABEX UPTX: 20000308

ADMINISTRATION - The **wipe** is applied topically to skin, hair or environmental surfaces.

EXAMPLE - An aqueous phase was mixed at room temperature comprising ammonium lauryl sulfate 0.6 percent by weight (wt%), silicone antifoam 0.2 wt%, 2,4,4'-trichloro-2'-hydroxy diphenylether 0.15 wt%, sodium benzoate 0.2 wt%, tetrasodium EDTA 0.1 wt%, D-gluconic acid 2.5 wt%, SD alcohol 40 10wt% and fragrance 0.03 wt% in water (titered to make 100). Separately, a water insoluble phase comprising methyl isostearate 0.67 wt%, polyethylene wax 0.3 wt% and dimethicone 0.5 wt% was mixed at elevated temperatures before heating to 90degreesC. After cooling to room temperature and reheating to 90degreesC in a hot melt spray unit the non-water soluble mixture was applied to a patterned, hydroentangled, non-woven substrate (basis weight 56g) or polyester 70 wt%, and rayon 30 wt%. The aqueous phase was applied to the coated roll with a lotion bar to make the antimicrobial **wipe**.

L43 ANSWER 6 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1997-167617 [16] WPIX

DNN N1997-137840 DNC C1997-054273

TI Wet **wipes** - comprise **wipe** substrate and stable emulsion compsn comprising water, silicone based phase, polymeric emulsifying compsn and stability compsn comprising phenoxy ethanol..

DC A14 A26 A96 D22 E19 P28

IN BOGDANSKI, M S; GLASER, U C

PA (PROC) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO

CYC 72

PI EP 763341 A1 19970319 (199716)* EN 6 A47L013-17 <--
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE

WO 9710100 A1 19970320 (199718) EN 12 B32B027-00 <--
RW: EA KE LS MW OA SD SZ UG

W: AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU
IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ
PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN

AU 9671051 A 19970401 (199730) B32B027-00 <--

AU 702034 B 19990211 (199918) B32B027-00 <--

JP 11513366 W 19991116 (200005) 14 A61K007-00 <--

MX 9801982 A1 19980801 (200014) B32B027-00 <--

KR 99044671 A 19990625 (200036) B32B027-00 <--

US 6083854 A 20000704 (200036) B32B030-72 <--

KR 256480 B1 20000515 (200128) B32B027-00 <--

CA 2231440 C 20011204 (200203) EN C11D017-04

MX 206532 B 20020208 (200307) B32B027-00

ADT EP 763341 A1 EP 1995-114587 19950915; WO 9710100 A1 WO
1996-US13987 19960830; AU 9671051 A AU 1996-71051 19960830;

AU 702034 B AU 1996-71051 19960830; JP 11513366 W WO 1996-US13987 19960830, JP 1997-511991 19960830; MX 9801982 A1 MX 1998-1982 19980313; KR 99044671 A WO 1996-US13987 19960830, KR 1998-701925 19980314; US 6083854 A WO 1996-US13987 19960830, US 1998-29461 19981002; KR 256480 B1 WO 1996-US13987 19960830, KR 1998-701925 19980314; CA 2231440 C CA 1996-2231440 19960830, WO 1996-US13987 19960830; MX 206532 B MX 1998-1982 19980313

FDT AU 9671051 A Based on WO 9710100; AU 702034 B Previous Publ. AU 9671051, Based on WO 9710100; JP 11513366 W Based on WO 9710100; KR 99044671 A Based on WO 9710100; US 6083854 A Based on WO 9710100; CA 2231440 C Based on WO 9710100

PRAI EP 1995-114587 19950915

REP DE 4136540; EP 365160; EP 576327; US 5043155

IC ICM A47L013-17; A61K007-00; B32B027-00; B32B030-72; C11D017-04 ICS D21H019-32

ICA A61K009-70

AB EP 763341 A UPAB: 19970417

Wet **wipes** comprise a **wipe** substrate and a stable emulsion compsn. having a delivered **viscosity** no more than 500 mPas. The compsn comprises water and a silicone based phase in an amount of 1020 weight%, a polymeric emulsifying compsn. in an amount of 0.02-2 weight% and a stability compsn. comprising phenoxyethanol as the stability cpd..

USE - Used for the treatment of adult or baby nappy dermatitis, make-up removal and other skin care applications.

ADVANTAGE - The low to medium **viscosity** compsn. provides good cleaning and reduced surfactant residue on the skin and is storage stable.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A06-A00E; A12-W12B; D08-B01; E10-E04M1

L43 ANSWER 7 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1995-240454 [31] WPIX

DNC C1995-110222

TI Antimicrobial **wipe** compsn. - for moisturising membranous tissue and treating infections.

DC A96 B05 B07 C03 C07

IN DECKNER, G E; MITRA, S

PA (PROC) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO

CYC 21

PI WO 9517175 A1 19950629 (199531)* EN 21 A61K009-70 <--
 RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
 W: CA JP

EP 735866 A1 19961009 (199645) EN A61K009-70 <--
 R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE

JP 09507073 W 19970715 (199738) 25 A61K009-70 <--

US 5686088 A 19971111 (199751) 7 A01N025-10 <--

CA 2177682 C 19991228 (200021) EN A61K009-70 <--

MX 192709 B 19990720 (200061) A61K009-070 <--

EP 735866 B1 20010221 (200111) EN A61K009-70 <--
 R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE

DE 69426727 E 20010329 (200125) A61K009-70 <--

ADT WO 9517175 A1 WO 1994-US14759 19941221; EP 735866 A1 WO 1994-US14759 19941221, EP 1995-905447 19941221; JP 09507073 W WO 1994-US14759 19941221, JP 1995-517588 19941221; US 5686088 A Cont of US 1993-173333 19931223, US 1996-589786 19960122; CA 2177682 C CA 1994-2177682 19941221, WO 1994-US14759 19941221; MX 192709 B MX 1995-208 19950102; EP 735866 B1 WO 1994-US14759 19941221, EP 1995-905447 19941221; DE 69426727 E DE 1994-626727 19941221

, WO 1994-US14759 19941221, EP 1995-905447 19941221

FDT EP 735866 A1 Based on WO 9517175; JP 09507073 W Based on WO 9517175; CA 2177682 C Based on WO 9517175; EP 735866 B1 Based on WO 9517175; DE 69426727 E Based on EP 735866, Based on WO 9517175

PRAI US 1993-173333 19931223; US 1996-589786 19960122

REP US 4615937; US 5049440; US 5334388

IC ICM A01N025-10; A61K009-070; A61K009-70
ICS A01N025-008; A61K009-00; A61K045-06

AB WO 9517175 A UPAB: 19950810

Compsn. for moisturising membranous tissue and treating infections comprises: (a) an antimicrobial moisturising compsn. comprising an antimicrobial (AM), a moisturising component (MC) and an aqueous gel carrier (GC), having a **viscosity** of 40,000-100,000 cps (20deg.C., neat, brookfield RVT); and (b) 1 layer of fabric material pref. nonwoven material comprising polyester, rayon, orlon, cellulose, cotton and/or polypropylene.

USE - The **wipes** are applied to the mucosal skin to treat fungal, microbial or protozoal growth. They are partic. used to provide relief from symptoms associated with e.g. vaginal yeast infections. They are especially used prophylactically. Dosage of antifungal agents is 1-2 mg/cm² skin.

ADVANTAGE - The compsns. have no need of additional surfactant materials which are conventionally added to cosmetic cream and lotion compsns. in order to emulsify a water-insol. oily phase.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A12-V01; A12-V03A; B04-C02A; C04-C02A; B04-C02B; C04-C02B; B04-C03; C04-C03; B06-H; C06-H; B07-H; C07-H; B10-A07; C10-A07; B10-A17; C10-A17; B10-E02; C10-E02; B10-E04C; C10-E04C; B10-H01; C10-H01; B12-M03; C12-M03; B14-A01; C14-A01; B14-A04; C14-A04

ABEQ US 5686088 A UPAB: 19971222

A pharmaceutical composition for moisturizing membranous tissue and treating infections comprising:

(a) an antimicrobial moisturizing composition comprising:

(i) from about 0.01% to about 4% of clotrimazole;

(ii) from about 1% to about 10% of a moisturizing component selected from the group consisting of C3-C6 diols and triols; and

(iii) a pharmaceutically-acceptable aqueous gel carrier consisting essentially of from about 0.05% to about 1% of a water-soluble, nonionic polyacrylamide gelling agent comprising monomers selected from the group consisting of acrylamides and methacrylamides wherein said composition has a **viscosity** of from about 40,000 to about 100,000 cps (20 deg. C., neat, Brookfield RVT); and

(b) one or more layers of a polypropylene fabric material wherein at least one layer of the polypropylene fabric material has a denier of above about 8 and a loft of above about 70 mills and wherein at least one other layer of the polypropylene fabric material has a denier of from about 1 to about 2 and a loft of from about 10 to about 50 mills.

Dwg.0/0

L43 ANSWER 8 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1994-167074 [20] WPIX

DNN N1994-131582 DNC C1994-076510

TI Skin lotion for treatment of nappy rash - uses sodium citrate and citric acid as the buffering system. The cream is easily washed off with soap and water..

DC A96 D21 D22 E19 P34

IN CROSS, M G; HARTUNG, D E; MCCONAGHY, S J; RULAND, R; SIBLEY, M J

PA (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB

CYC 19

PI WO 9409757 A1 19940511 (199420)* 40 A61K007-48 <--

RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

W: CA JP

US 5436007 A 19950725 (199535) 9 A61K009-10 <--
 US 5525346 A 19960611 (199629) 9 A61K009-70 <--

ADT WO 9409757 A1 WO 1993-US9406 19931004; US 5436007 A CIP of
 US 1992-965829 19921023, US 1993-77308 19930615; US 5525346
 A CIP of US 1992-965829 19921023, Div ex US 1993-77308
 19930615, US 1995-421580 19950412

FDT US 5525346 A Div ex US 5436007

PRAI US 1993-77308 19930615; US 1992-965829
 19921023; US 1995-421580 19950412

REP US 4556560; US 4904524; US 4996238

IC ICM A61K007-48; A61K009-10; A61K009-70

ICS A41B013-00; A61F013-15; A61K047-34; A61L015-26

AB WO 9409757 A UPAB: 19950918

A skin lotion having a **viscosity** of 10-20,000 cps and a pH of
 3.5-6.5 comprises (a) 1-30 weight% of a linear polydimethylsiloxane polymer;
 (b) 1-10 weight% of a non-ionic emulsifier; (c) 1-10 weight% sodium citrate;

(d) 0.17-1.7 weight% citric acid; (e) 0.2-3 weight% of a blend of propylene glycol,
 diazolidinyl urea, methyl paraben and propyl paraben; (f) 0-1 weight%
 disodium ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid; (g) 50-95 weight% water.

Also claimed are (i) a porous sheet impregnated with the skin lotion;
 and (ii) a nappy having the portion of the nappy which is in contact with
 the wearer's genitals and buttocks impregnated with the skin lotion.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The compsn. is claimed for use in the prevention and
 treatment of nappy rash. The cream is easy to apply and easy to remove
 using soap and water. It possesses excellent protective qualities.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A06-A00E3; A12-V04C; D08-B09A; D09-C03; E05-A; E07-D09D; E10-C02A;
 E10-E02F; E10-E04H

ABEQ US 5436007 A UPAB: 19950905

Skin lotion having a **viscosity** of 10-20000 cp. and a pH of
 3.5-6.5, comprises (a) 1-30 wt.% linear polydimethylsiloxane polymer, (b)
 1-10 wt.% nonionic emulsifier, (c) 1-10 wt.% Na citrate, (d) 0.17-1.7 wt.%
 citric acid, (e) 0.2-3 wt.% blend of propylene glycol, diazolidinyl urea,
 methyl paraben and propyl paraben, (f) upto 1 wt.% disodium EVTA, (g)
 50-95 wt.% water- and (h) upto 5 wt.% polypropylene glycol myristyl ether
 propionate. (b) comprises polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters,
 sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene alcohols or polyoxyethylene
 fatty ethers. Pref., (c) and (d) form a buffering system having a pH of
 3.5-6.5, esp. 4.5-.6.6. The skin lotion also includes aloe vera in an amt.
 of 0-5 wt.%. The lotion is delivered to skin with a **wipe**,
 diaper, spray from an aerosol or pump dispenser, a roll on or dabber.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Used for treating diaper rash. The lotion is easily
 washed off with soap and water.

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5525346 A UPAB: 19960724

A porous sheet impregnated with a skin lotion having a **viscosity**
 of about 10 to 20,000 centipoise and a pH of about 3.5 to 6.5, said lotion
 comprising:

(a) a linear polydimethylsiloxane polymer in a concentration by
 weight of about 1 to 30%;

(b) a non-ionic emulsifier in a concentration by weight of about 1 to
 10%, selected from the group consisting of polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty
 acid esters, sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene alcohols, and
 polyoxyethylene fatty ethers;

(c) sodium citrate in a concentration by weight of about 1 to 10%;

(d) citric acid in a concentration by weight of about 0.17 to 1.7%;

(e) a blend of propylene glycol, diazolidinyl urea, methyl paraben,
 and propyl paraben in a concentration by weight of about 0.2 to 3%;

(f) disodium ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid in a concentration by weight not greater than about 1%;
 (g) water in a concentration by weight of about 50 to 95%; and
 (h) propylene glycol myristyl ether propionate in a concentration of not greater than about 5% by weight.
 Dwg.0/0

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:44:49 ON 03 AUG 2004)
 SET COST OFF

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 15:45:05 ON 03 AUG 2004

L1 5950 S A61K009-70/IPC
 L2 2 S L1 AND (DRUCKS A? OR DUCKS A? OR VON DER FECHT S? OR KUTHER J
 L3 1 S L1 AND FECHT ?/AU
 L4 2 S L2,L3
 L5 32 S L1 AND BEIERSDORF?/PA
 L6 32 S L4,L5
 L7 16 S L6 NOT PLASTER/TI
 SEL DN AN 1 4
 L8 2 S L7 AND E1-E4
 L9 14 S L7 NOT L8
 SEL DN AN 10
 L10 1 S L9 AND E5-E7
 L11 3 S L4,L8,L10
 L12 3 S L11 AND L1-L10
 L13 601 S L1 AND (NONWOVEN OR NON WOVEN)/BIX
 L14 684 S L1 AND (A61K007-48/IPC OR D08-B?/MC)
 L15 256 S L1 AND (B14-R? OR C14-R? OR B12-L02 OR B12-L05 OR B12-L07 OR
 L16 1010 S L1 AND (B14-N17? OR C14-N17? OR B12-A07 OR C12-A07)/MC
 L17 1662 S L1 AND (P94? OR Q25? OR Q262 OR Q263)/M0,M1,M2,M3,M4,M5,M6
 L18 260 S L13 AND L14-L17
 L19 5 S L18 AND (SPUNLACE OR SPUN LACE)/BIX
 L20 19 S L18 AND VISCOSITY/BIX
 L21 27 S L18 AND VISCO?/BIX
 L22 27 S L20,L21
 L23 0 S L1 AND (WATERJET? OR WATER JET?)/BIX
 L24 258 S L1 AND IMPREGNA?/BIX
 L25 9 S L24 AND L22
 L26 48 S L24 AND L18
 L27 66 S L25,L26,L22
 L28 29 S L27 AND (OIL OR SILICON? OR LIPOPHIL?)/BIX
 L29 45 S L27 AND (MOISTUR? OR WAX? OR SURFACTANT? OR PRESERVATIV? OR A
 L30 50 S L28,L29
 L31 5098 S L1 AND (PY<=2000 OR PRY<=2000 OR AY<=2000)
 L32 45 S L31 AND L13 AND L24
 L33 7 S L32 AND WIPE/BIX
 L34 0 S L32 AND TOILETTE/BIX
 L35 9 S L12,L33
 L36 38 S L32 NOT L35
 L37 47 S L35,L36
 L38 24 S L31 AND TOWEL?/BIX
 L39 22 S L38 NOT L37
 SEL DN AN 2 9 21 22
 L40 18 S L39 NOT E8-E17
 L41 65 S L37,L40 AND L1-L40

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 16:37:56 ON 03 AUG 2004

L42 296 S L31 AND VISCO?/BIX NOT L41
 L43 8 S L42 AND (WIPE OR TOWEL?)/BIX

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